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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1922

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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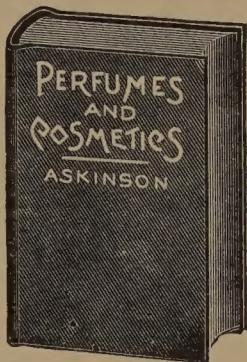
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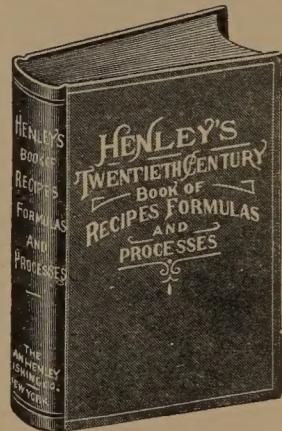
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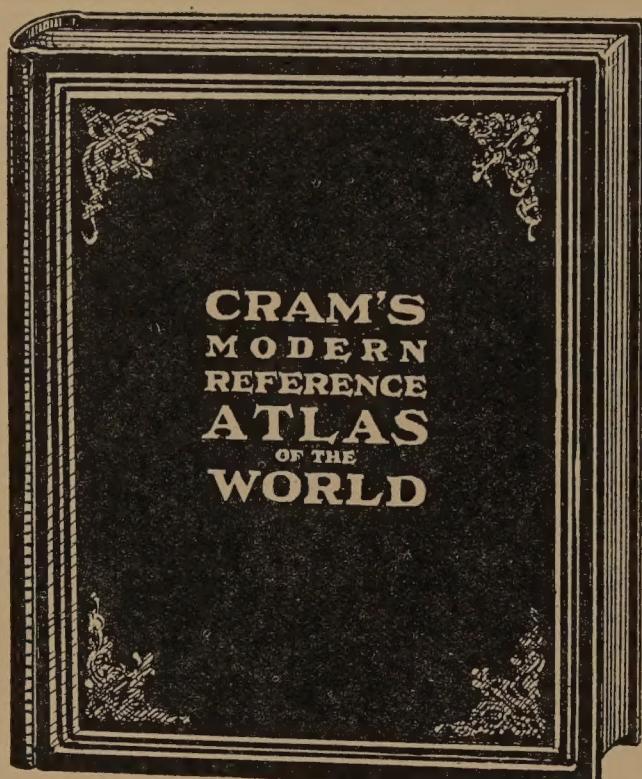
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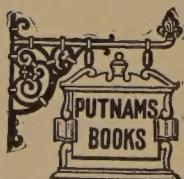
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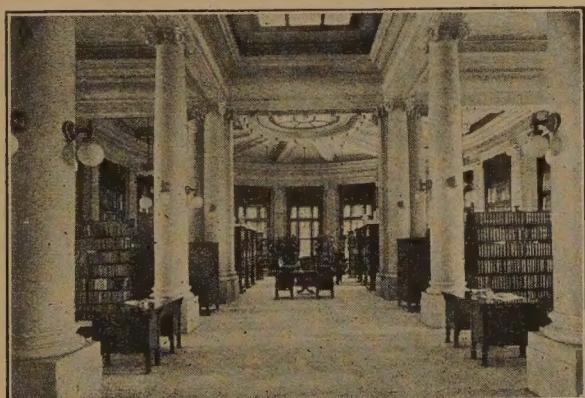
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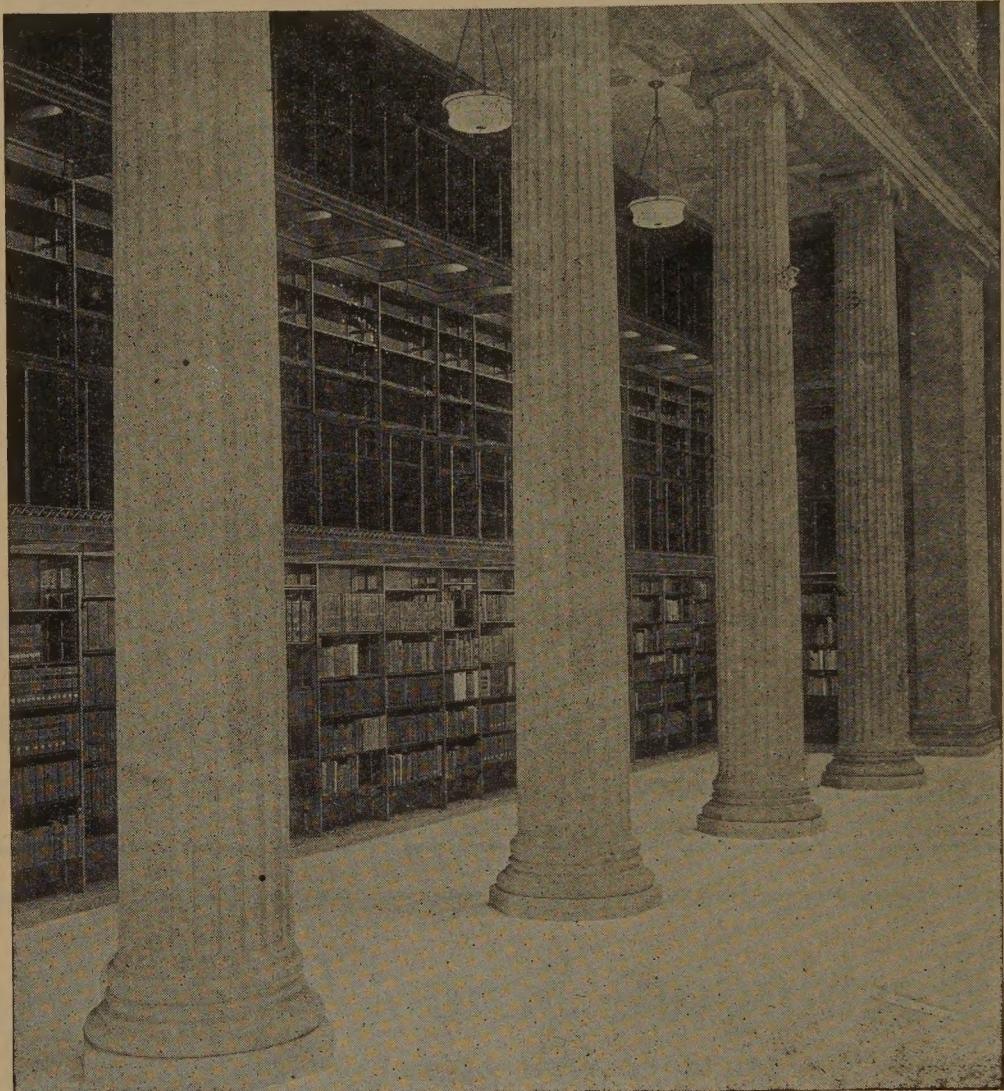
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1922



Books and Book-making in the United States*

BY HELEN E. HAINES

JUST a century ago, in the oracular columns of the *Edinburgh Review*, there appeared a critical article upon a recent work of American history. It was Seybert's "Annals of the United States"—annals of a nation not yet fifty years of age—and the veteran reviewer to whom it was assigned summed up one aspect of those annals in a single sentence:

"In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue?"

Sydney Smith's famous question has gone down thru succeeding years invested with a malice that is undeserved. It was not necessarily malicious: a perfectly justified and natural question, to which only one answer was possible. But it offers a vantage point from which to review the annals of books and book-making in the United States to-day that brings out the full magnitude of the contrast between the thin stream that in 1820 was struggling over its narrow, stony course, and the great flood-tide of 1922, on which we who work and live with books are borne resistlessly along.

This flood-tide of the books of to-day is the central theme for our present meeting. Our libraries are the reservoirs filled from these flood-waters, helping to distribute them in a thousand channels of service, extending each year to wider areas their enriching and fructifying influence. Too often, I think, librarians look on this ever-renewing book flood as an intolerable handicap, even a menace, to their ambitions. How much we could do if we did not have to spend so much time and money on books! We could have such fine library buildings, such beautiful lighting systems and reading tables, such bulletins and reading lists, we could pay such munificent salaries, if only we could escape from this ceaseless outpouring of superfluous, annoying, expensive, space-filling

books. It is a perfectly natural grievance—until we reflect that, in the last analysis, books are the only reason for and justification of our existence. We as librarians are by-products of the book development of to-day. The life and growth of our libraries is inseparable from the rise and swell of the flood of books that is sweeping thru our world.

So, it seemed both interesting and useful to make "Books and book-making" the subject for special consideration at this meeting. "Book-making in the United States" does not mean only native literature, but the whole book field. Our purpose is to present it, not as librarians choosing as few books as possible, but as lovers of and workers among books, surveying our domain, rejoicing in its richness and variety, and tracing the causes, aims and influences that have formed and directed its development. To present this theme most effectively, we are the taping it on the publishing houses which are the chief sources of our present book production, reviewing the chief general factors in the development of book-making, and then setting forth in broad groups the work of representative American book-makers—the influences that fostered and strengthened our native literature in the building up of such historic old publishing houses as Houghton Mifflin, and Little Brown; Putnam, and Harper; the influences that thru Macmillan, thru Scribner, in later years thru Doran, and Dutton, have made us so close a part of the commonwealth of English letters; the newer influences of thought, of questioning, of after-war disillusion and of reinvigoration that are finding expression in the most recent literature of to-day; the growth and the immense range and development of our book-making in the field of science, as shown in the steady rise of specialized technological publishing and in the multiplication of subjects upon which a whole new body of technical literature is rapidly building. We see within a quarter-century our university presses developing until they

*Paper read before the California Library Association at Coronado, June 12, 1922.

are now an important factor in American book production, giving opportunity and encouragement to undertakings otherwise impracticable; and we see book-making for children, bursting the small brown pods of the Rollo books and the Franconia stories to expand into the rich-hued fruit of Van Loon's "Story of Mankind" and the delicate confection of "Peacock Pie."

This presentation is supplemented and illustrated by a generous gleaning of the books themselves, chosen to illustrate the development, the influences and the tendencies of modern book production; and in this exhibit alone I think any library worker will find embodied the reason and the purpose of library service.

As a matter of fact, the annals of American books and book-making fall in almost their full entirety within the period since Sydney Smith wrote his review.

Setting aside the story of publishing in the Spanish possessions, and of rare and older works, of the Cambridge Press, of the early almanacs and New England primers, the polemical treatises and political dissertations, which belong rather to Americana and national bibliography than to a survey of American book production, only a few names appear on the roster of American publishers before 1820.

When John Dunton, the ill-fated and eccentric English bookseller-publisher, made his voyage to America with a cargo of books in 1688, there was no book-trade in America, tho printing had started in three or four places in New England. There were book-sellers and printers in Boston, but Dunton found no sale for his cargo as he travelled leisurely thru the larger cities—and he complained bitterly that "he who trades with the inhabitants of Boston may get plenty of promises, but their payments come late." Before the Revolution there were not in the Colonies any publishers who were not also printers and booksellers, and it was only gradually thru later years that publishing came to be a distinct and specialized calling. Benjamin Franklin, tho he has long been adopted into the publishers' guild, was in fact a printer rather than a publisher.

Up to 1820, Isaiah Thomas and Matthew Carey were the only names of first importance and wide activity in the annals of American publishing. Isaiah Thomas for many years issued from his great publishing house in Worcester, most of the Bibles and school-books and other general literature in New England; he imported the first font of music type that was used in this country; he wrote the first American history of printing; and he founded the American Antiquarian Society and endowed it with large bequests.

Matthew Carey had a career even more active and influential. The publishing house he founded in Philadelphia in 1785 still exists, tho under a different name, and is one of the oldest in this country. Carey was what we would call to-day an enterprising general publisher. He had a vision for aims and methods far ahead of his day, for he sought to organize and stimulate the book-trade, was first president of the short-lived American Company of Booksellers, and planned the "literary fairs," of which one was held in New York in 1802, much like the Marshall Field and Wanamaker's and other book-trade fairs of the present. He published the poems of Philip Freneau, poet of the Revolution; he published the first American best-seller—Mrs. Susanna Rowson's tearful novel, "Charlotte Temple," wept over by successive generations and still commemorated by the grave in old Trinity Churchyard, in New York, where the original Charlotte lies, and which I have seen not so many years ago, almost always marked by fresh flowers. From Carey's publishing house came the works of Noah Webster, the dictionary maker; the early books of Washington Irving, Cooper and Charles Brockden Brown, and Weems' Life of Washington. By 1820, Carey's business had grown to wide extension thru the United States and he had agents in England, Europe and South America. He was established in the largest and most prosperous city in the United States—the "red city" of Philadelphia, that we still see mirrored in the novels of Dr. Weir Mitchell. Until 1817 he had no rivals; but in that year a sturdy Methodist farmer lad from Long Island set up a small printing press in a narrow brick house in old New York; his three sturdy young Methodist farmer brothers joined him there; and by 1820, when Sydney Smith swept the American horizon with a glance and found it void, the infant firm of Harper Brothers was vigorously at work for the future transformation of the landscape. Within fifteen years from 1822 the Harpers had been reinforced by Charles Wiley (father of the John in the present firm name); by Daniel Appleton; by the indefatigable young George Palmer Putnam; by Moses Dodd; and in Boston by the new fledged firm of Little and Brown—and the foundations of modern American book production had been firmly laid.

To present in a brief comprehensive survey so great a subject needs broad strokes of generalization. We may, I think, in such generalization, consider the beginnings of modern American book production as coming within the fifty years, 1800 to 1850; and its development as falling in two broad divisions, pre-international copyright, which brings us to 1890; and post-

international copyright, from 1890 to the present.

For the first quarter of the nineteenth century the chronicle is scanty, save for the few names previously mentioned. Newspapers were the chief vehicle of our native writers. Irving, Bryant, Whittier, Poe, N. P. Willis, Joseph Rodman Drake, all made their first appearance in newspapers. Mrs. Trollope visited us in 1827, and reported her highly distasteful impressions in her famous book, "Domestic Manners of the Americans." In it, she gives one chapter to literature and her opinion is as frank as Sydney Smith's and equally justifiable. She is able to mention three novelists, three poets, two preachers and one historian who possessed some claims to consideration; beyond them, a vacuum. Such book production as there was was confined almost entirely to reprints of English works. In 1820, when Irving and Cooper began their careers, our book production was seventy per cent British. Then gradually there came an increasing interest in and representation of native writers, and by the mid-century the names that still stand as the first fruits of American literature—the names of Emerson, Holmes, Hawthorne, Mrs. Stowe, Longfellow, Dana and Channing and their fellows—were rising upon the horizon. Then and for some time to follow Boston was the chief center of literary and publishing activity; Philadelphia had lost ground; and New York was striding to the front in the development of the business of book production—of actual printing and publication, tho Boston still held prestige as the home of literary associations and authorship. These years and the forty years succeeding were the Years of Piracy, the pre-copyright days—a period of development, but development retarded and narrowed by the immense circulation of cheap reprints of English books, and by the cut-throat competition of the publishers issuing them. All English books were the prey of the American publishers who could first secure them—despite the effort to maintain a certain standard of so-called "trade courtesy." English authors had no rights in the United States and received little if any compensation from their American reprinters. Native American literature had slight encouragement to grow under the handicap of the flood of English reprints issued at lower prices than the copyrighted work of American writers could compete with.

There is a flavor of genuine piracy in the publishing annals of those days, when emissaries from rival publishing firms waited at the docks for the arrival of the packets bearing the precious packages of new books from London, each rushing to seize his consignment and dash with it to

his printing office, where the pages were torn apart, the printers worked furiously, and the lucky firm "scooped" its rival by getting out its reprint a week, or a day, or even a few hours ahead. The most familiar products of the pre-copyright era were the various series of paper-bound quarto reprints—Harper's Franklin Square library and the Seaside Library of Munro were perhaps the most popular. They will be remembered even to-day by those of my own generation, who can look back upon hours of delight spent absorbing the closely packed pages thru which William Black, Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, Thackeray, Hardy, Blackmore, Mrs. Oliphant—yes, even the Duchess (Do you remember Molly Bawn and "Portia, or, By Passions Rocked?"), and Rhoda Broughton—moved our young hearts to thrills of excitement, palpitations of sympathy, and throbs of romantic emotion that Dr. Freud would today label by some unnecessary and unpleasant name. That the era of piracy instilled thru the length and breadth of the United States an astonishing wide acquaintance with English literature I think must be admitted. It was an educational influence, despite its dishonesty and injustice—and a curious example of the interweaving of good and evil in human experience. But the bitterness it caused among defrauded English authors long left its stigma upon American publishing. It is expressed with unforgettable damnable power in Kipling's "Rhyme of the Three Captains," which most Americans read enjoying its gusto of vituperation, but little realizing that it is an anathema invoked upon the American pirate firm of Harper and Brothers.

In 1891, after nearly thirty years of effort, the first international copyright law was enacted by Congress, and American book-making entered upon its second period of development. In the long struggle for copyright the publishing world had been divided into two opposing camps, the Putnam firm heading the advocates of this step toward honesty and justice and the House of Harper leading the opposition, with commercial and educational arguments.

By the 1891 act, copyright protection was extended to transatlantic authors whose countries gave reciprocal protection to American authors. This protection, however, was limited and qualified by the famous "manufacturing clause," which provided that to receive copyright protection all books must be manufactured in the United States. This provision was continued in the amended and improved act of 1909, and so far it has prevented the United States from becoming a participant in the International Copyright Union, in which the civilized nations of the world guarantee the protection of literary

property. At the present time the copyright law is again under revision, and the amendatory bill now pending in Congress repeals the manufacturing clause and provides for full acceptance by the United States of the established principles of international copyright.

This may seem superfluous detail, but the whole subject of international copyright is closely woven into the development of our national book-making. It has special significance to librarians, aside from that, in its relation to importation. According to the present copyright law libraries are permitted to import English books in the original editions or institutional use. The amendatory law greatly restricts this privilege in conditioning such importation upon the consent of the proprietor of the American edition. This of course would mean an almost complete check upon the present practice of libraries, of importing many English books in the English editions which are less expensive than the American edition. This provision seems to be the only feature of the amendatory bill which has involved contest—it is still being urged, on the one hand, by American publishers, and protested, on the other, by American librarians.

The effect of international copyright upon American book production was a stimulating one. It encouraged native literature, giving a fairer field and greater prospects of reward to American writers. It developed the mechanical side of book-making, in its greater control of the market. It greatly increased the price of books; and of course it checked and finally exterminated the cheap paper reprints of current English literature.

Our post-copyright period seems to fall naturally into three broad divisions—the period of adjustments and growth, from 1891 to 1914; the war period, 1914-18; and the period after the war, from 1918 to the present, which it seems to me we have seen pass thru reaction and revulsion to re-invigoration.

Thru nearly a quarter-century, from 1890 to 1914, we can trace the process of adjustment and growth—marked by the increasing supply of American books, the fostering of American writers by publishing firms, and the rise of the “best-seller.” The first monthly list of “best-sellers” was published by the *Bookman* in its first issue, January 1895. There were improvements in printing, higher standards and better taste in typography and design. There was a growing specialization and diversity in publishing, an inflowing of European influences enriching the older currents of English and American influences in our literature; and there was a steady movement toward more effective stand-

ardization and organization of trade methods—in price maintenance, in efforts toward the training of book-sellers, in more widespread publicity, and in a growing solidarity of action. These seem to me the special tendencies of the years before 1914, when American book production reached its zenith, with a total annual publication of over 12,000 books. For, in spite of our conviction that the tide of new books mounts higher every month, the total American book production of 1921 was nearly four thousand volumes less than that of 1914.

Then came the war years, 1914 to 1918—a strange and terrible period to look back upon now, with their increasing tensity, their transformation of our world, at first gradually, then holding us in unescapable grip. American book production dropped over two thousand volumes in 1915, the first full war year. It regained a little ground in the two following years, but in 1917 when the United States entered the war it fell still lower, and this decrease has steadily continued.

The war brought its own distinct kind of books. There was a general shifting in the proportionate representation of classes. History mounted; personal narratives reached flood tide; military and naval science suddenly came into existence (there was no appreciable production of military books in the United States before the war); books in technology, aviation, shipbuilding, books on food values and food resources, pushed out fiction and children's books. Bookstores and libraries alike were congested with war books and it seemed as if nothing else would ever be produced in the world; when on November 11, 1918, the monstrous structure suddenly collapsed, and we found ourselves in the strange and bewildering dawn of another period—after the war. What has become of the thousands of war books that then, as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand, suddenly became lifeless? We see some of them still, in close-packed ranks on our stacks, undisturbed, gathering dust; but the immense quantities that filled the bookstores within a few months were gone—melted down, perhaps; dissipated, mysteriously abolished.

Our after-the-war period, from 1918 to the present, as I said, seems, tho less than four years old, to have passed thru reaction and revulsion and to be now entering upon a stage of reinvigoration. At first there was an immediate gasp of relief, as when one wakes from a nightmare—a desire to escape even from remembering what was unforgettable. Publishers turned from war themes, especially from novels of the formerly most desired type. In

fiction and in the movies (both seeking to gauge public taste) the war dropped out of sight. Along with this came the movement of revulsion: bitterness, disillusion, fires of resentment smothered under repression, now breaking out in fierce and burning expression. This revulsion has strongly tinged our present literature and is a growing stream of influence, not only in novels on war themes (such as "Three Soldiers," or "The Lonely Warrior,"—but in the temper of our realists and naturalists in fiction, and in much of the work being done in contemporary history, in biography (such as the recent autobiography of Ludwig Lewisohn), in literary criticism, in sociology and in philosophy. On the industrial and commercial side also there was depression and great economic difficulty, almost paralyzing production.

Yet now I feel that a fresher and stronger vitality is succeeding to revulsion and disillusion; that we are in course of re-invigoration and that American book production is entering upon its richest period of development. That this belief may not seem a bit of shallow optimism I should like to indicate the reasons on which it is based. There are four reasons: the present development of publishing in variety and organization; the development of printing and book-making; the development of contemporary literature in workmanship and in content; and the development of united effort to stimulate the use of books.

The present development of publishing will be evident in detail in the later papers on our programme. Tho probably a dozen new general firms of importance have come into the field since 1914, there has been more intensification than extension of activities. Our leading general publishers are still those whose names are part of American book history—Harper; Little, Brown; Holt; Houghton; Macmillan; Dodd Mead; Appleton; Scribner; and the rest of the familiar company. None of these have been discontinued. In spite of economic difficulties there has been no serious failure in the publishing world for nearly a quarter-century. The general firms of more recent development—Dutton, Doran, Doubleday, Knopf, Boni and Liveright, Harcourt—have found stability and success. Publishing is centering more and more in New York in its literary activities, but on the mechanical side the great book-making plants are being transferred to suburban locations. The latest move in this direction is that of the Harpers, who are to leave their historic "ogre's castle" in Franklin Square for uptown New York offices and a great printing plant in Camden, New Jersey.

Specialized publishing has greatly increased. Such firms as the Ronald Press, Shaw (business books); Spectator (insurance); World Book Company (reference and educational), and the various new firms identified with technology, show the growing demand for books which are tools for workers.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Cleveland have their firmly established and notable publishing houses, as Boston and Philadelphia still have their historic firms; but more and more "the great trade" centralizes in New York. One of the marked tendencies since 1914 is the great increase in good English translations of foreign books. Every year brings more promptly to American readers the best continental literature—Spanish, Russian, Dutch, Polish, Scandinavian; and there is a steadily rising stream of South American books available in translation. The widening familiarity with such books as "Hunger," "The World's Illusion," "Clerambault," "Growth of the Soil," "Maria Chapdelaine," must steadily diminish American provincialism, and deepen and enrich our own literary art.

Another factor in this development is the rise of our university presses. Few of us realize that the first of these was the Chicago University Press, founded in 1892, in which year it issued two books and a few pamphlets. At present it has a list of 900 publications; and its work is paralleled or exceeded by a dozen other American university presses—such as the University of California with its constant outflow of scientific monographs, Yale with its great popular historical series and its volumes of essays and poetry, Harvard with its increasing number of works of scholarly and reference importance. Our university presses are now, with an historic background of thirty years, emulating the work done thru four centuries by the great presses of Oxford and Cambridge.

In the same way we see the development of printing and book-making—the early work of DeVinne, the later work of Updike and his Merrymount press, and the present influence of Bruce Rogers have all been instrumental in setting higher standards of art and workmanship; and there are many delightful examples of this in the current publications of the day—in spite of the epidemic of typographical errors that since the war seems to have ravaged every publisher's composing-room.

On the development of contemporary literature in craft and in content I can barely touch. True, we have a mass of the trivial—platitude, and shibboleth, and commercial product. Our defects are made known to us all in the caustic commentary of our Menckens, our young intellectuals and our radical Jeremiahs. There is

truth enough in this commentary. But there is also a welling up of invigoration and achievement in the stream of current literature. Barrett Wendell's magnificent summary of the literary traditions of Europe; such a biography as Beveridge's *Marshall*; Hendrik Van Loon's "Story of Mankind"; such a thought-transforming work as "The Mind in the Making"; such significant poetry as Edwin Arlington Robinson's; the brilliancy and precision of Edith Wharton and Hergesheimer—these are just a few names that hint the richness and stimulation and the artistry of workmanship in our present native literature. And this of course does not represent the full tide of current book production, in which we see represented all the influences moving the world, in thought and ideal and action. To look over the lists of Macmillan, of Scribner, or turn the pages of the Trade List Annual, one cannot but feel the universality of the domain of human thought and the vital energy of the world to-day.

Last comes the development of united effort to stimulate the use of books. We are beginning to realize that libraries, publishers and booksellers alike are working for the same end: for the better knowledge and the wider use of books by the great American public. The effects of this realization are evident in the revival of bookselling, so notable within the last year or two; in the organization of book trade publicity, and especially in the working out of the Booksellers "year-round campaign," in which libraries have shared and profited. The better publishing and the better bookselling we have; the more books read and used; the more the service of the public library will be needed and the more effective it can be. It is as Edmund Lester Pearson said in his pungent article "What's the Matter with the Public Library?" the one great complaint against the public library is that it never has any new books. And there really is no remedy for this grievance. "Not the brightest and most efficient wonder-worker of a trained librarian can make three copies of Mr. Wells 'Outline of History' go round among four hundred people who wish to read it, without forcing some of them to wait a long, long time. There is no modern scheme of efficiency which will make ten copies of 'If Winter Comes' or of 'Cytherea' satisfy the insistent demands of hundreds, thousands, of applicants who wish the book within a few weeks of publication... If the public libraries are to be satisfactory more people must be willing to buy books for themselves, or to spend ten or fifteen cents to hire a novel from a commercial circulating library." The more books that are sold for home consumption, the more relief the public library will have from

one of its most pressing difficulties, and the freer it will be to improve its collection and broaden its service.

As we close this brief and partial survey of the field of modern book production, we can hardly escape a feeling of hopelessness before the immensity and the onward sweep of the flood of books pouring out thru the years. What will our libraries do, as time goes on and this unceasing tide continues? No slackening of the flood is possible. On the contrary, its rise is sure and steady—a part of the acceleration of life itself. You remember Henry Adams' estimate of this acceleration:

"The world did not double or treble its movement between 1800 and 1900; but by any standard known to science—by horsepower, calories and volts, mass in any shape—the tension and vibration and volume and so-called progression of society were fully a thousand times greater in 1900 than in 1800, the force had doubled ten times over and the speed approached infinity and had annihilated both space and time."

But our concern is not with the future. How the libraries of the year 2000 shall deal with the book production of their day need not disturb our peace of mind or rouse gloomy forebodings. Let us know our books and use them, house them as best we can, and rejoice in their abundance and their promise. For the future, I think the best presage we can have is given by the recent announcement of the special committee of the Sage Foundation on a Plan for New York City and its environs. Here is outlined a metropolitan area that will embrace territory in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut; that will be developed on an elaborate system of linked industrial and residential centers, ensuring approved standards of living, of education, and of labor; that will provide for a population estimated at thirty-seven millions in the year 2000. It was only a little over one hundred years ago that the original street system of New York was laid out, and its planners then said: "It may be a subject of merriment that the commissioners have provided space for a greater population than is collected at any spot on this side of China... It is improbable that for centuries to come the grounds north of Harlem will be covered with houses." At that time New York had a population about one hundred thousand; at the present time it has nine millions; at the end of the century it will reach thirty-seven millions.

And so, with this portent for the future, I think we may feel that the annals of book production in the United States have so far covered but the opening chapter.

Libraries and Museums

By JOHN COTTON DANA, Librarian of the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

VI. Pictures in Place of Objects

A COLLECTION of pictures is as truly a museum as is a collection of objects. If the pictures are many and are classified by the subjects they portray, they form a good museum. If they are thousands in number, and are well classified, and if they include motifs for designs and pictures of objects commonly displayed in museums of art, industry, history and science, they form a very good museum. And, once more, if they are many, are well classified, depict such objects as museums show, with suggestions for design added, and, if they are so installed as to be easily examined and are open for examination to all inquirers and are lent freely to those who wish them for home and office use,—then they form a museum of greater utility and of greater educational value than do collections of objects in most of the museums of this country.

That statement repeats and emphasizes a paragraph in No. III of this series (L. J., Sept. 1, 1921, p. 698).

The Newark Public Library has 500,000 pictures, classified under 3,600 subjects. Of these pictures, 60,000 are mounted, each on a separate card, 13x17½ inches in size; the rest are grouped by subjects in folders of heavy manila and are in alphabetic order by their subjects with those which are mounted.* The mounts and folders are labeled by subjects in upper left corner, and stand in boxes which are open for use. They may be examined for needed items much as are cards in a card catalog. Little is said in this paper of their use for purely illustrative purposes, that use being largely as aids to teachers. The fullness of the collection along this line is suggested by the fact that on the subject of Christmas alone it contains over a thousand items, half of which are colored. To this should be added the fact that as Christmas approaches the supply of pictures appropriate to the season is always entirely exhausted.

What has all this to do with a museum? The question has been answered in the statement already made, that a collection of pictures such as has just been briefly described is in itself a

museum. In Paris is a great collection of pictures, with no accompanying objects, which frankly calls itself a museum.

Consider what the average casual visitor gets from a museum visit. He sees rare and expensive paintings; and incidentally it should be said that, if he looks at more than a dozen or two his feet and legs ache from the journey over polished floors, his back aches from being held long in the proper picture-gazing pose, and his eyes, tho they may not smart with fatigue, are so wearied by looking long and earnestly at colors that they have lost much of their normal powers of discrimination and enjoyment. Assume that he wanders long; visits a hall of armor; marvels at the quantity of vases that experts consider worth his examination; is momentarily entranced by plaster casts; is entranced by bits of ancient cloth seen thru glass rather darkly; and reads the names of scores of painters and sculptors, he goes away somewhat pleased with his powers of persistence in pursuit of art, and exceedingly tired of museums.

That describes fairly well, I believe, the burden of joy and weariness which the average museum grants to the average visitor. If we ask what they gain who go to museums for definite purposes, we find, first of all that those who thus go are few in number. Then we learn that of this few the greater part are trying to learn the art of painting; that some are students of painting in a general way, with perhaps special interests in certain parts of the whole field; that a small handful is looking for hints on household furnishings and decoration; and that a still smaller group is interested in design and perhaps is seeking designs for a specific purpose. None of these visitors, it should be noted, can, save in exceptional cases which must be duly certified by the authorities, touch, handle and examine closely the objects they may wish to study and make use of.

All this is not said by way of criticism of museum methods; but merely to contrast the homely, practical value of an easily accessible collection of pictures with the lack of usefulness which the casual visitor and inquiring and seeking soul alike find in the average museum collection of objects. I should add that in the ordinary museum of science visitors usually find their travels less tiring—perhaps because few of them are persuaded into a museum of science unless they have keen interest in certain collec-

*See "The Picture Collection, Revised," 1917, \$1.00; "Decorative and Educational Pictures," 1912, \$1.00; "Aids in High School Teaching," 1916, \$1.00, all in the American Library Economy Series. For sale by Elm Tree Press, Newark Office, 14 Mt. Prospect Pl., Newark, N. J.; The H. W. Wilson Co., 958 University Ave., New York City; and Grafton & Co., 8 Coptic St., Bloomsbury London, W.C. 1, England.

tions in it—and because, if students, they gain more readily permission to handle and study closely the objects that appeal to them.

Instead, now, of attempting to draw a contrast specifically between the experiences of museum visitors and those of users of such a collection of pictures as forms in fact a veritable museum, I give a few examples of the use made of Newark's iconographic encyclopedia—its picture collection,—and then add references to some of the many books and portfolios of plates that have been broken up and added to it.

By way of parenthesis let me repeat what has already been said in previous numbers of this series that the coming museum will be conceived and administered much after the methods of the public library of today, making little of rarity, age and cost, thinking not over much of installation, of grand and lovely galleries and of painfully guarded preservation, and much of service to the public and of use by the public. And let me add to this the suggestion that a library which has ambitions toward a museum within itself, or toward encouraging and aiding the beginnings of a museum in its community, will be wise if it makes first of all a museum of wide appeal and large utility in and by a carefully and conveniently arranged collection of pictures.

Here are a few of the inquiries recently answered by the picture collection and fairly suggestive of many others:

An ivory carver, making figures of animals, wished to learn of the hind foot of a camel, and got what he needed from half-tone prints of photographs which showed the feet of camels in several different positions.

A moving picture corporation needed a view of the main street of the town in which Lincoln practiced law, at the time when Lincoln was there; also a picture of a garden in the suburbs of Paris of the date of Peter Ibbetson; and furniture and dress of the period; also pictures of men smoking in Peter Ibbetson's day to determine which were then more commonly used, cigars or cigarettes; also a view of Chinese restaurants in San Francisco and China,—and secured them all.

The inventor of a fire-proof thatch asked for and found pictures of English thatched cottages with drawings showing how a thatch is laid,—all for an advertising campaign.

A maker of automobile bodies got pictures of mackerel to help in making a design for the side of a fish market's delivery motor; and a woman who is decorating lunch wagons easily found the pictures of fruit and vegetables which she needed.

A woman who was planning a room with

certain mural decorations asked for pictures which would give her Chinese color harmonies and design, the main "note" of the room being an old Chinese rug. Sheets from Jones' "Grammar of Ornament," from Speltz's similar work and from other books gave her what she needed.

An architect and designer asked for colored pictures of Scandinavian peasant furniture to help him in planning painted furniture for a log house in the Adirondacks.

Hundreds of other examples can be given of the use made of the Museum of Pictures in the Newark library. Inquirers usually get a comfortable seat and make for themselves the search for the specific things needed, after being shown the group of pictures in which they are likely to be found. It takes them only a few minutes to examine hundreds of items, whether all are mounted on cards or are chiefly in portfolios. To search for material akin to that mentioned in the examples given above would, if made in a museum of art, take many hours instead of minutes; would in most cases not give the seeker any better "sources" than do pictures; would be conducted almost entirely while standing and thru the glass fronts of cases; would not be facilitated by handling; and certainly would not end, as do most inquiries in the library, in the carrying away, to home, office, studio or shop, of as many pictures as may be needed.

I have used purposely the word "pictures" in speaking of this utilitarian museum, for I wished not to exalt its character in any degree by giving it a high-sounding name. As a "collection of pictures" it is a thing which the smallest library can acquire, making of course a small museum at first; but aspiring to bigger things as time goes on.

But having emphasized the pictorial side of the collection, without describing even briefly the enormous use—more than a hundred thousand items lent for school and home use each year—which is made of it for purely illustrative purposes, (for making countries, peoples, customs, costumes, cities, mountains, rivers, occupations, games, etc., etc., in all parts of the world a little more striking and realistic, especially to young folks in school)—having noted its pictorial side, a word must be said of its value as a collection of designs. A recent writer insists that designs of to-day, if they are to be found worthy, must be based on the approved designs of the past; and adds, in effect, that the designs of the past which the experts approve can be studied only in the great museums of art which have gathered the objects wherein or whereupon those approved designs appear. Of his first statement there is space here to

NORTH END
OF THE
ART DEPART-
MENT OF THE
NEWARK FREE
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ROOM SHOW-
ING BOXES
IN WHICH



THE PICTURE
COLLECTION
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COVERS,
SUPPORTS FOR
COVERS AND
STORAGE
BASES ARE
SHOWN

express only the complete disagreement which will come at once to the mind of all who realize that the statement is equivalent to saying that man has lost all power of originating design!

To the second statement this whole paper is itself somewhat of a negation. To particularize for a moment, consider textiles. The value of the thousands of rare bits of old textiles in our art museums runs into millions of dollars. They are almost never used, as my own inquiries have shown. Of those who use them scarcely one has ever sought them out to get from them more than pattern and color, none, one may almost say—to study the weave for reproduction or other purposes. The pattern, the design, the color—these are the aspects of them which would attract designers, if we had a body of designers in this country and if they could easily—as they cannot—gain permission to handle and examine them.

Now pattern or design, and color are admirably shown in pictures of textiles. Of these the Newark Collection has not less than twelve thousand sheets, each containing from one to a dozen designs. They cover the textiles of scores of countries, thru several thousand years. Here are hundreds of items from prehistoric Peru, so skilfully depicted that the very soul of the weave itself can be seen in them; many Japanese products shown in like detail, with thousands of others giving little more than color schemes; and hundreds of sheets in color of ancient rugs from the far east, of peasant work from the Balkan region, and so on.

Some are still in book form, many have been taken apart and added to the picture collection. They all may be seen, handled, copied, in the library or at home.

But textiles are not alone in the field of design. The plates grouped under this subject include designs based on scores of different kinds of objects. Of design based on the bird alone, to give one more illustration, there are about five hundred mounted sheets, containing about twenty-five hundred different treatments, and several thousand more are found in classified folders, or in loose sheets, formerly books, which the demand by users has not yet brought into the mounted collection.

I am writing this for librarians, and by some of them it may be asked why a public library should go so deeply into the picture business and attempt thereby to usurp the museum's field? At present I can only reply, "Why not?"

Here are the titles of a few of the hundreds of books which have been cut up to go into the collection. The main source of supply for the illustrative material has been picture-journals. The prices are what we paid for them, some many years ago, some recently, and are given merely to emphasize the fact that the collection includes much that is highly esteemed.

Kopenheyer's Motives from Bukovina lace, \$20. Wallis's American architecture, decoration and furniture of the 18th Century... measured drawings etc., \$1.50.

Grasset's Animal in decoration, \$13.50.

Henri's Chinese embroideries. 3 parts, \$10.

Czechoslovak peasant embroideries, \$12.75.

Gerlach's Plant in art and industry, \$16.50.

Weise's One hundred historical costume pictures, \$3.

Bestette's Examples of decorative art (Italian), \$49.50.

Verneuil's Studies of the sea, fauna and flora. 2v., \$25.

Meyer's Norwegian peasant art. 3v., \$19.50.
 Jones' Grammar of ornament, \$15.
 Prisse d'Avenues' Polychrome ornament, \$10.

And here are names of a few of the many pictures which come in sets or in groups (with publishers and prices) such as have been added to the collection.

Seeman's Colored reproductions of paintings.
 9" x 7". 35c. each.

Seeman's Wall pictures. Black and white reproductions of paintings, sculpture and architecture. 24" x 30".

Longmans' Historical illustrations. 12" x 9 1/2".
 8c. each.

British Museum postcards. Average 5c. each.

Dekorative Vorbilder. Plates of design. 9" x 13". \$3 for 12 nos.

Shimbi Shoen, Ltd., of Tokio. Reproductions of Japanese prints. \$1.25 to \$3 each.

R. D. Szalatnay, New York. Slovak and Bohemian costume postcards. 10c. each.

University Prints, Newton, Mass. 8" x 5 1/2". 500 for \$4.50.

Hart Schaffner & Marx, Chicago. Posters and smaller prints. Given away on request.

Joseph H. Dodson's Mumford colored bird and nature pictures, Kankakee, Ill. 7" x 9". 3c. each.

Perry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass. Black and white. 3" x 3 1/2" to 10" x 12". 3c. to 10c.

Artemas Ward, N. Y. Color plates from the Encyclopedia of foods and beverages. 8" x 11". 40 for \$2.50.

County Libraries Solve the Problem

THE California State Library has been sending out news stories to librarians throughout the state who use them as a basis for stories in their local papers, usually adding something in regard to similar work which is being done in their own libraries. The following which is no. 6 in the series has so much interest that we give it almost in full:

"To transport eighteen children of all the grades from a country school ten miles to a convention of librarians in order to demonstrate how music records can be used successfully in rural schools seemed a test inviting failure. But to add to the strange environment into which the children were plunged was a sea of unfamiliar faces with eyes focused upon them.

"Then as if courting disaster these country children were given over to an utter stranger to make the demonstration and as if to fling defiance into the face of success the children came from a rural school without a music machine and were untrained in the use of educational

music records. Such were the conditions existing at a recent demonstration given at the county librarians' convention at Coronado to show how to use educational music records successfully in any country school as well as in city schools.

"The demonstrator had twenty minutes to get acquainted with the children, learn their names, and have them seated before the audience assembled. It was a marvelous exhibition of understanding of child nature as well as the use of music records. In a few moments the children seemed to forget all of the strangeness and were held by intense interest in the stories told by the music records and songs sung by professional musicians and so adapted to children that their own childish voices blended harmoniously.

"Pictures of all the instruments used in an orchestra were shown to the children, then a record by a fine orchestra was played. In a short time the children recognized the different instruments with evident satisfaction.

"Appreciation of music became more than a mere expression as the children entered into the spirit of the beautiful records. Their quickness in getting the meaning of the music was a revelation. They heard not just notes but the murmur of the brook, the raging of the torrent, and all the rest.

"It was a fine illustration of how educational music records can be used in any school to increase interest in the subjects taught and develop concentration, memory, exactness, appreciation, and other qualities that tend toward success in life to say nothing of the daily joy given to the children.

"The country schools of California contain many organs and pianos that are unused because no one can play them. Many music machines were formerly purchased for the schools but became practically useless because of an inadequate supply of records.

"The county libraries of California, however, have now solved the music record problem. Over two thousand one hundred school districts of California have joined county libraries and pooled their school library funds in their respective county libraries. Each one of these county libraries is building up, as a part of its work with the schools, a collection of music records. In one of these counties the collection now numbers over one thousand records. In each of the counties with county libraries music records are circulated to the co-operating schools giving a service that would otherwise be impossible. The demonstration at Coronado showed the librarians how these music records could be made to do even greater service."

Charted Seas*

By MARY E. S. ROOT

Recently Supervisor of Children's Work for the Public Library, Providence (R. I.)

THE little ship which was the children's library movement left the parent ship over twenty years ago with some spectacular fireworks—not without a wake of over sentimentalism. It sailed over uncharted seas with unsteady pilots. There were no lighthouses, no bellbuoys to warn from rocks—and the ship often hit reefs, suffered collisions, lost speed from escape of steam, narrowly escaped wreck. There were also enemy guns. Fortunately, it always had friendly convoys over hostile waters. Mr. Greene of Worcester, Mr. Foster of Providence, Miss Hewins of Hartford, Mrs. Fairchild of Albany and Miss Plummer of Brooklyn were some of these early convoys. We owe them much.

At my first A. L. A. conference twenty-two years ago, Miss Hewins took us, a little group of would-be pilots banded into a Children's Librarian Club (I well remember Miss Moore, Miss Hunt, Miss Olcott, Miss Power, Miss Engle and Miss Dousman) and talked to us, read to us, assured us we had only to send out S. O. S. calls to her did we need her help. Mr. Foster and Mr. Greene early pushed school work, the others were convoys their lives long.

Looking back over these twenty-two years, the "Seven Joys of Reading" bequeathed to us by Miss Plummer in a little pamphlet, seem to me not unanalogous to the "seven joys" of a children's librarian. These were the shock, surprise, sympathy, expansion, familiarity, appreciation and revelation.

Shock was one of my first experienced joys. Shock from confusion, noise, grimy hands, contaminated air, battered books, "smarty" boys, flirtatious girls, games of tag, games of solitaire with books slips, of billiards with books as balls, of racial disputes between "Tony" and "Micky" or "Little Black Sambo" and "Ikey." "I didn't call him names," (Him being "Little Black Sambo") protested "Ikey," "I only said I didn't like chocolate drops." First impressions were nothing but a succession of shocks. Only time could teach what shock absorbers to use, and where to pour oil on troubled waters.

Surprise came early too, and ever-increasing surprise—at the daily manifestations of abnormalities in children—thieving, lying, truancy, feeble-mindedness, neglect, where one expected normality and strength. Surprise at the avidity

with which children read, at the trivial, commonplace books most of them read, at the unconcern of parents about this, and lastly but not the least, surprise at children's range of information and one's own lack of mental equipment to meet it. How was one to know that "the little men with cockeyes" were the Brownies, "the man who committed tragedy and was not guilty" was Hamlet and "A book about crooks" was "Campaigning with Crook"?

Sympathy and expansion were born together. The former was a lighthouse which kept the little ship from the rocks of smug satisfaction and led into the deeper channels of human interests. The latter was a radio apparatus which both broadcasted and "tuned in" with every school parents' organization, Y. M. C. A., playground and school garden in the community. Surveys of the activities of children were made which brought to light reading habits of children and the library's poor publicity. The early pilots learned that there was no educational, religious or social agency which could not serve as an amplifier to a sanely organized children's work.

They also learned, however, that disaster was imminent for the craft which failed to make a nice distinction between making the library a clearing house for wider dissemination of books and actual participation in corrective organizations. A boat sucked in by a whirlpool is helpless.

Familiarity and appreciation also were born together. Familiarity with school systems, with social agencies, with many, many individuals and many, many books brought not only ease in administration problems but a wisdom in book selection.

Touching, clinging, paternalism, fearsome reluctance in expressing views on book values, marked the first ten years of the movement. At the Magnolia conference in 1902 there was an abortive attempt to prepare a recommended list of books. There was much discussion as to the inclusion of such titles as "Little Lord Fauntleroy," the Reid books, etc. One father scathingly but truthfully remarked that he would hate to trust his boy's reading to the tender mercies of the children's librarians. But time has mellowed and broadened her book horizons as it has her human horizons. Learning by doing she has finally managed to keep the ship steady, true to her course, and to carry more and more passengers.

*Paper read at the A. L. A. Children's Section meeting at Detroit, June 28, 1922.

In twenty-two years the little ship has grown into an ocean liner with great displacement and high speed.

Big libraries have established systems with their supervisors of children's work, their branch children's librarians, their specialized story-tellers and club workers.

The contribution of the lives of millions of children to the library and the library's contribution to their lives in these years would make a wonderfully interesting human document if half could be told. This contribution is no longer a disputed fact. The old convoys had the clear vision. Appreciation has come. The pilot of today whose good judgment was looked upon with distrust in the past must travel early and late if she would begin to meet the demands made upon her for lectures on children's books before mother's clubs, library clubs, library schools and summer schools. (Her latest demand is for radio story telling.) She must go sleepless if she would prepare all the lists asked of her. She must check the A. L. A. *Booklist* and other co-operative lists and, crowning triumph in the year of our Lord 1922, she is jury of award for the John Newbery medal, given the most distinctive juvenile published this year. She is now counted worthy to select a boy's book which is realistic and dynamic yet not pedantic or idiotic or barbaric.

THE UNDERMANNED SHIP

Much of this demand upon her is undoubtedly due to the shortage of workers. The ship is undermanned and a large part of the present personnel as young workers unprepared to handle the problem and who make slight progress along executive lines, if they are not mowed down early by the matrimonial scythe.

The children's worker today, if the ship should travel at top speed, must know every rope. She need not, and cannot waste time experimenting. It is wicked waste of time for the library, poor psychology for the child. If she marries early there is all the more need that the few years she gives to the work should be full ones.

Some of the pilots of twenty years ago are still at the wheel. They alone know how long it takes to learn by doing. Many mistakes they made. There is no greater service they can give to their profession than that of pushing vigorously a movement for more training schools for children's librarians and recruiting students for those schools. I think I would put it inversely, a vigorous recruiting for workers, who in turn demand training, is bound to result in the opportunities to be trained.

PREPARATION REQUIRED

Any person today, who would step into an executive position in any one of our highly organized children's libraries must know at least these things:

How to equip a children's library with strong furniture which will help in discipline and yet give every inch of space. What measures of ventilation and sanitation are necessary to safeguard health—her own and the children's.

How to acquire exhibits with strong drawing power and how to arrange these exhibits so that they meet the best standards of a library's aesthetic responsibility.

How to choose books, which means knowledge which can never be acquired by a group of lectures heard in a general library science course, but knowledge of the historic development of children's books, knowledge of editions and knowledge of the present book field, good, bad and indifferent.

It means knowledge of budget management, what proportion to spend for replacements, for rebinding, for duplication, for new titles, and how to distribute these purchases thru the year so as best to meet the drain on her resources.

How to control with tact and firmness large numbers of dissimilar children without reaping antagonism. This can be learned only thru experience, but such experience should be gained in connection with a training school. I have known of splendid students graduating from our general library science courses who had a strong bent toward children's work, yet who were afraid to accept a position as head in a city where the rough boy element was a problem. They dared not risk failure.

How to push her books steadily so that they will not be completely "buried under" by the more strident notes of the movie, the motor, the radio and the sport "fans." This means study of publicity methods and good salesmanship.

How to dispatch work with speed, accuracy, thoroness and system, and how to stimulate her co-workers to do likewise.

How to steer abnormal children (and how can she know abnormality if she knows' not child psychology?) and yet not attempt alleviating work herself.

How to handle reference work of a peculiar type. This again requires intimate knowledge of the book's contents. A mother wishes a book for a boy who reads nothing but Boy Scout stories or Tarzan books or Zane Grey. Another mother wishes a book with deep spiritual truths. A minister desires stories for Lenten talks to bring out attributes of a fighting soldier, a child who has seen the film of "The Prince and the

Pauper" wants the "Story of Mary Pickford." Material must be on hand for a circus problem project within the grasp of a fourth grader and on "industrial nursing" for an eighth grade vocationalist. She must not make the fatal error of offering to a boy a book on radio which features the "crystal detector" when for *two whole months* that has been superseded by the "vacuum tube."

How to tell stories and how to conduct clubs, not in a way to feature entertainment only, but to lead to wider reading.

How to speak with effectiveness and force before any body whatsoever of educators or social workers, and how to prepare lists and write newspaper stories.

All these things require preparation and afterwards tremendous resourcefulness and power to carry thru.

RECRUITING

So much for preparation, now about recruiting. Recruits would surge to the ranks could these pilots of twenty years convey, tho only in part, thru a message to every graduating class in every girl's preparatory school and every freshman class in the women's colleges, the amenities and rewards of a children's librarian.

These are a few:

1. It is a work where you get life at the spring. It is a privilege to work with young, vehement, strong patrons, not neurotic, or rheumatic, or dogmatic, but just real live little boys and girls with now and then a toothache or a broken finger, or an incipient whooping cough germ. Their fresh vigor is contagious. Football scores, boat races, fires and the circus are quite the most exciting things possible! Banister sliding is inevitable and you must look the other way—if you have banisters.

The birches that dance on the top of the hill
Are so slender and young that they cannot keep still;
They bend and they nod at each whiff of the breeze
For you see they are still the children of trees.
But the birches below in the valley are older
They are calmer and straighter and taller and colder,
Perhaps when we're grown up so solemn and grave
We too will have children who do not behave.

2. It is a work which broadens your sympathies and forces you into community interests.

3. It is a work which gives opportunity for initiative and execution.

4. It is a work which brings constantly growing appreciation of what is finest in books and an opportunity to see the splendid response of youth to the best when it is presented to them.

5. It is a work wherein one can see results in one's own lifetime. Familiar faces after a lapse of years come into the children's room again—now for books for their own boys and girls. This is a priceless amenity.

6. It is a work where you have the full confidence of your patrons. One boy's note upon returning an overdue book proves it. "Mr. door opener will you please look in back of out side door and you will finde book please give it to book lady."

7. It is invariably hard work full of routine but, says S. B. Stanton, "routine is a conduit which brings down the refreshing waters from high moments to water the arid days," and hard work is as nothing when there are "high moments." Therein lies our Revelation.

8. It is a work in which one has the undying satisfactions of the story teller—the opportunity to light many fires in dark rooms.

9. It is a work wherein one is privileged to work with patrons who believe in the unseen.

There is a difference between this world and the world of Faery, but it is not immediately perceptible. Everything that is here is there, but the things that are there, are better than the things that are here. All things that are bright are there brighter. There is more gold in the sun and more silver in the moon of that land. here is more scent in the flowers, more savour in the fruit. There is more comeliness in the men and more tenderness in the women. Everything in Faery is better by this one wonderful degree, and it is by this betterness you will know that you are there if you should ever happen to get there.

"If we once realize how children see things we can never patronize them again" is Grace Hazard Conklin's truism. Children's library work can never again be patronized. It has proved its part in the education of the child. It has proved the strongest publicity weapon the library owns and there is now one clear call. To train new leaders to fill in the ranks of the old leaders, as they fall—to give to those leaders the type of assistants they need to gain their ends, and to send trained executives to those parts of our United States where, we are told, there are still millions of people who have no access to free public libraries.

TO RECAPITULATE

The acceptance and discard of what is vital to the conduct of a children's library today has been thrashed out over a wide term of years.

Every librarian in planning his library's best usefulness to this community makes plans for a children's department. He is obliged to take what material he can get. If it is a chief he desires, it is almost an unknown thing for him to be able to get a graduate of a special training school for children's librarians who has had a few years experience in executive work, in a library which is connected with a large school system. If he is fortunate enough to secure a graduate of a general library science course he is confronted with two problems.

The first is the outgrowth of a better salary situation. If a vacancy occurs and the salary

attractive, a graduate is likely to be attracted toward it who has previously in her course given no thought to the children's side of library work.

The second problem is the difficulty of any graduate "keeping to the course" because of the limited experience in children's administration problems and a limited knowledge of children's literature.

Wouldn't it well pay library schools to cut something from lectures in library construction, classifying, etc., and spend more time on this human side? Even a head librarian needs to know at first hand what are the needs of one third of his readers; moreover, how can a library school recommend a graduate to a librarian with any fairness when there has been no opportunity to judge her fitness for the work?

But most librarians are not fortunate enough to attract any trained workers. They often have to use young high school graduates who never see the vision of the part to be made and who often stay only long enough to fill a "hope chest." And for one of marked ability there is frequently not opportunity for her to get intensive training.

We need to turn the thoughts of young, alert, sympathetic women, who have an abiding love for children and books, toward the field of children's library work, and we need to establish in different sections of the United States training classes where they may receive the training they require.

The pilot of today need no longer fear criticism of over-sentimentality. She needs instead to shout from the house tops that when you give a child the right book you don't give him just paper and printer's ink but—"stars."

Oh, the unforgettable conversation of Patou and Chantecler!

Patou: Oh, better than all marrow-bones!—the fresh illusion of lapping up the stars!

Chantecler (surprised at Patou's having lowered his voice to utter the last words): "Why do you drop your voice?"

Patou: You see?—If we speak of stars nowadays we must do it in a whisper! (He lays his head on his paws in deep dejection).

Chantecler (Comforting him): Be not downcast!

Patou (Lifting his head again): No, it is too silly and too weak! I'll shout it if I please! (He howls with the whole power of his lungs.) Stars! (Then in a tone of relief). There, I feel better!"

"The branches [of the Chicago Public Library] are discontinuing the replacement of books, substituting extra copies for the worn-outs, which amounts to the same thing but saves several miles of red tape. They are also working toward doing their own discarding instead of shipping tons of soiled derelicts down town."

Free on Request

THE following sets will be sent free to any library that will pay transportation charges.

Commercial and Financial Chronicle: v. 48, 72, 95. Supplement volumes for 1901, 1906, 1909 2 cop.), 1910, 1912.

English Common Law Reports:

Court of Kings Bench, v. 1, 1849.

Common Law, v. 1-115, 117-118.

Index v. 1-118. 3 v.

Index v. 1-49.

American and English Railroad Cases, v. 1-43; Index v. 1-20.

Digest of Decisions by Lacey.

New Jersey Statutes, 1896-1910, 15 vols.

Statutes of New York, 1890-1892, 4 vols.

New York Reports:

Henry R. Selden, reporter, 1853-1860, 6 v.

Samuel Hand, reporter, 1870-1872, 6 v.

Joel Tiffany, reporter, 1865-1871, 12 v.

E. P. Smith, reporter, 1864-1865, 13 v.

Geo. F. Comstock, reporter, 1859-1863, 4 v.

Francis Kernan, reporter, 1855-1863, 4 v.

H. E. Sickels, reporter, 1872-1895, 146 v.

Edmund H. Smith, 1896-1898, 10 v.

New Jersey Reports:

N. Saxton, reporter, 1836-1838.

Henry W. Green, reporter, 2 v. 1842, 4 v. 1846.

Geo. B. Halsted, reporter, 1849, 1821, 1852, 1854.

John P. Stockton, reporter, 1856, 1858, 1860.

Mercer Beasley, reporter, 1860, 1863, 1878.

Thomas N. McCarter, reporter, 1865, 1867.

Chas. E. Green, reporter, 1867, 1872.

John H. Stewart, reporter, 1879.

New Jersey Law Reports:

Wm. Halsted, reporter, 1823-1831, v. 1-7.

Jas. S. Green, reporter, 1833-1838, v. 1-3.

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Samuel L. Southard, reporter, 1875, 2d ed. v. 1-2.

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Address: Lawrence Heyl, Chief of the Acquisitions Department, Princeton University Library.

"Eighty per cent of all public libraries in New York State were started and fostered by women's clubs. In Oklahoma all but eight libraries owe their existence to clubwomen."

The Project Method

A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES TO MATERIAL PUBLISHED 1914-1921, COMPILED BY ANNINA DE ANGELIS*. HEAD OF THE LENDING DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST ORANGE (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

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*With the assistance of the members of the staff.

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Library Imports Held

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Is it possible to bring any further pressure on the Treasury Department with reference to Treasury Decision No. 39108, which is causing no end of trouble to all librarians who import and which must be causing the import book trade in New York much greater difficulties? This decision was signed by Mr. Dover, whose resignation has just been accepted. The moment may, therefore, be favorable for some action in Washington. I have been trying, thru Senator Townsend, to secure some action from the Secretary of the Treasury, but apparently we are blocked with the usual *non possumus*. The authors of the decision take comfortable refuge behind the fact that the language of the statute is mandatory. Why nobody ever discovered it to be mandatory before I cannot imagine, nor can I understand why the *prima facie* evidence of the title page should not be accepted by the Treasury Department in the Customs Service just as it is in the ordinary course of business and in all scholarly investigation.

We have several cases of books now being held in New York because the title pages are not stamped with the country of origin and it looks as if we should not get them in time for

the opening of the University in the fall. Our mail packages are being held up, and the latest news is that not even a rubber stamp on the title page reading "Made in Germany" will be accepted as effective marking, because the Treasury Department holds that such a stamp can be erased later. I am sure I do not know what they want in place of it, nor why the legitimate business of libraries should be thus interfered with by an interpretation of the statute which is both unnecessary and illogical. The language of the Tariff Act of 1913, on which this decision is based, was, I am assured, practically that of all the other tariff acts going back to the McKinley Bill. I have not the facilities at hand for investigating this latter statement, which was Dr. Raney's verbal remark to me at the Library Association meeting here.

It seems to me that the New York importers of books must be in a very curious situation, if the decision is enforced against them as it is against importing libraries.

WILLIAM W. BISHOP, Librarian,
University of Michigan Library.

Leave of Absence with Pay at Grand Rapids

THE Grand Rapids Public Library Board of Commissioners at its June meeting approved the amendment to the Regulations providing for extra leave of absence with pay for professional development.

This applies to the senior assistants, chiefs of departments and the librarian. Those who have been in the service not less than five years may receive once in five years an extra leave of absence with pay to be spent in travel outside the United States, or in pursuing studies as regular registered students at any standard college university or library school, or for the purpose of scholarly research work and study likely to be of use to the Library. Such leave of absence shall not exceed three months, and if more convenient for the person or for the Library these three months may be divided for use in more than one year. Not more than two persons may be absent at one time and not more than one per cent of the previous year's payroll shall be paid for leaves of absence of this kind in any one library year. With the application for leave must be made a statement of how it is proposed to use it, and within two months after return to the library a report must be made on the way in which the leave has been spent. It is understood that those receiving leave will remain in the library's service not less than one year after return.

This is probably the first library to adopt any such definite scheme for leave of this kind.

Counting a Library

BY HOWARD L. STEBBINS
Librarian of the Social Law Library, Boston

CAN a library of 70,000 volumes be counted and classified in a forenoon? For a law library the answer is "Yes"—with reservations.

By careful preliminary planning and by systematic use of the brief time at our disposal the Social Law Library in Boston was counted and in large measure classified by seven people in four and a half hours. The method employed contains many points applicable to libraries in general.

By "classification" must not be understood the 340's of the D. C. or any elaborate special scheme but merely the apportionment of our 64,000 bound volumes among the grand divisions into which law books quite naturally fall. We adopted the following eleven divisions: Reports; Digests and citations; Session laws; Statutory revisions; Textbooks and legal encyclopedias; Legal periodicals; Briefs; Trials; Bar associations; Documents; Miscellaneous.

Eleven years ago a physical count of the library was made. Subsequent statistics were not scientifically kept, classification was disregarded, so that all-in-all the labor of another count was deemed worth while. Absence of patrons being a prerequisite, we set the party for April 19th, a legal holiday in Massachusetts. This day was selected as unlikely to be very hot or very cold, a matter to be taken into consideration since the court house in which the library is located is not heated on Sundays and holidays. Members of the staff were offered another free day in exchange for their holiday, and all agreed to work.

Careful planning made possible what was accomplished. Not only was the bulk of the work compressed into a few hours but it was ordered in such a way as to leave a check upon the accuracy of the participants, and to reduce to a minimum the margin of error.

A distinction was made between sections where practically all books fell into the same division and locations where classification as well as counting was necessary. The latter territory was divided between the librarian and assistant librarian; five other assistants took care of the former. The idea of working in pairs, one to count and one to keep tally, was abandoned because of the smallness of the staff and the simplicity of much of the work.

In general all sets containing twenty-five or more volumes in one numbered series were

listed in advance. Volumes belonging to these sets were disregarded on April 19th, wherever found. In this way we escaped the actual counting of 15,000 volumes, long sets making up a great proportion of every law library.

Assistants were instructed to count the actual number of bound and unbound pieces in each vertical section and to record their figures on specially prepared tally sheets. As only one section contained over two hundred books the librarian had here the material for a close check on the accuracy of the work. A superficial comparison next day indicated that all members had made a close enumeration.

In a preliminary survey the librarian picked out material here and there that fell into other divisions than the one claiming the bulk of the books in a given location. All this was noted to be counted by him on April 19th. To classify these sections the librarian's detailed figures were deducted from the totals reported by the assistants. This did not give the exact classification that would have been obtained in a volume by volume examination of the shelves, but it will be recognized by law librarians as offering a very close approximation to theoretical exactness.

Actual enumeration began a few minutes after nine on the morning of the great day. The first work had been to restore all possible books to the shelves and then to broadcast a warning against moving anything on pain of death!

The librarian visited nearly all sections of the library and stack enumerating the material which did not fall into the general classification of its section. He also counted and classified the card file of missing books, material en route for the bindery, display of new books, volumes on patrons' tables, etc. This with general supervision occupied him until about eleven, at which time he was able to take over a part of the territory in which the assistant librarian was working. The latter's assignment had been to classify as well as to count.

The minor assistants completed their apportionments between half past eleven and twelve. The librarian worked until one and the assistant librarian until half past one. At this time the entire ground had been covered with the exception of the librarian's office, the catalog room and a pair of locked cabinets, all of which were done next morning. The assistant librarian turned in complete data for his ter-

ritory; with the staff tally sheets and his own the librarian now had the material for determining the results at his leisure.

For those yearning to count their own collections some figures of speed will be interesting. The librarian and assistant librarian counted and classified at the rate of about 2,000 volumes per hour. In simple counting, distinguishing only between bound and unbound pieces, one young man who had done considerable work as a stock clerk before entering the library, reached a speed of 4,200 volumes per hour. All others were unaccustomed to this work. While the entire staff counted accurately, the speed varied from 2,900 volumes

per hour by those with the best mental equipment to 2,000 for those with fewer educational advantages.

The larger the library the more opportunities for exceptions to the rules. By planning for these irregularities in advance we paved the way for a consistent and unified piece of work. We do not claim an absolutely accurate result from this rapid fire inventory. We believe that the total 70,503 is a very close approximation of the actual size of the library and that the classification has given us a reasonably accurate idea of the proportion of books in the various divisions and a sound basis for future statistics.

The Letchworth Book Club

THIS memorandum is prepared at the instance of a number of enquirers in England and America who have heard of the Letchworth Book Club. It is not an advertisement of achievement or a propagandist proposal. The Club was simply an expedient devised to meet a need in a growing town of ten thousand inhabitants. The expedient has proved its value over a period of five years and has attracted some attention from people interested in libraries, owing to its novelty. The object of this memorandum is to set down in order the methods and rules which have enabled the Club to do its work.

The aim of the Club is to make all the important books on the shelves of private libraries in the town available to all serious students and readers. The owners of the books have the satisfaction of knowing that the capital represented by these libraries is not lying idle. The books are in constant use and the owner is guaranteed against unreasonable trouble and loss. The reader gets the benefit of whatever books on his subject are in the town at a very small cost. In the case of Letchworth this has proved particularly valuable to readers who are consistently following up some special line of study such as architecture, theology or engineering. Some readers have been found who follow a line of this kind for two years or more.

Residents who have libraries of more than twenty books are asked to catalog their books, or to allow some one on behalf of the Book Club to do so. The special catalogs are then digested into a common catalog and card-indexed under authors and subjects. The common catalog is kept at a central place in the town where a librarian is in attendance for two hours every day in the week. The town is divided into districts each under the care of a sub-librarian whose duty keeps him in constant touch with

the lenders. On receiving an application for a book the librarian refers to the card-index catalog—finds where the book is located and sends a postcard to the sub-librarian for the district in which it is. The sub-librarian leaves the postcard with the lender who places it in the shelf where the book usually stands as a reminder of where the book has gone. In return for the card the sub-librarian receives the book and takes it to the book club centre during library hours. The borrower calls for the book the next day and on paying two pence receives the book on loan for one week. If he is a student and requires the book for a longer period a payment of two pence for each week secures the book for as long as it is wanted.

Some modifications of this general system have been found desirable in working. Some lenders have found it desirable to put into the Club only a portion of their books, others allow all their books to be cataloged but notify on the catalog that certain books are retained for reference on their own shelves and can be used by any one who wants them but not removed from the premises. This is generally done in the case of dictionaries, encyclopaedias, books which have a scarcity value and books whose binding might suffer by being too freely handled. In order to guarantee the lenders against loss the Book Club Committee guarantees to make good the cost in case of loss or misusage of books lent. This seldom occurs in the Garden City where books borrowers are above the average in honesty and intelligence, but when it occurs the Committee purchases a new copy and keeps the old one if it comes to light.

The Book Club has no endowment and no invested funds. It therefore is entirely dependent on its own earnings and on voluntary subscriptions. The annual subscription is five shillings and this entitles subscribers to the use

of all books in the Club. Readers who do not become members pay for books as they borrow them on the terms described above i. e. two pence weekly, one penny for the book and one for postage. These funds would not suffice to pay the small salary of the librarian, rent of room, rates, heating, lighting and cleaning. In order to meet these charges and make the Club self-supporting, an ordinary lending library with a good stock of readable novels and general literature is conducted on the premises. Any one may come in and select a book for himself from this library and borrow it on payment of one penny per week. The receipts from this library nearly, but not quite, cover the cost of maintaining itself and the Book Club. Occasionally when a good general library of one or two hundred books is for sale it has been purchased by special subscription. Occasional deficits have also been made up by promoting

special lectures or courses of lectures on literary subjects. The centenaries of great writers such as Dante or Keats have been celebrated in this way and there is sufficient public interest to make these profitable.

The essentials for a neighbourhood Book Club may be enumerated as follows:

1. A sufficient number of public spirited lenders to put their private libraries at the service of the public.
2. A central place where a librarian can attend to keep and use the card-index of all available books.
3. Sub-librarians willing to undertake charge of districts which together cover the town.
4. A committee willing to put enthusiasm and care into the task of socialising books for the public good.

DUGALD MACFAYDEN.

Psychological Tests in Library Examinations

IN the final examination given last session in one of the bibliography courses at The Ohio State University Library, an attempt was made to apply one of the forms used in the psychological tests employed during the war in the United States army. Similar adaptions are in use in the Department of Psychology and in the Department of Sociology in this university.

The class in which this examination was tried consisted of forty-two students, juniors and seniors in the College of Commerce and Journalism. They had finished the course known as "Bibliography of Social Sciences" in which they had heard thirty lectures on various topics and each one had had laboratory practice in the library in working out about ninety problems.

The examination consisted of two parts: the first was of the usual descriptive order, and the other part included the adaptation of the army mental test. The students were asked to indicate which one of the three possibilities is true in the following twenty-five statements:—

1. *Readers' Guide* indexes books, documents, magazines.
2. The Library of Congress issues a check list of state publications annually, quarterly, monthly.
3. The U. S. Children's Bureau is in the Commerce Department, the Labor Department, the Interior Department.
4. The main entry in the dictionary card catalog is made under the title, author, subject.
5. The Encyclopædia Britannica is strongest in French, English, American affairs.
6. Engineering magazines are indexed in the *Industrial Arts Index*, *International Index to Periodicals*, *Agricultural Index*.

7. A biography of Lloyd George is found in *Jewish Encyclopedia*, *Britannica Year Book*, *Who's Who*.

8. *Poole's Index* covers the years, 1915-1921, 1900-1915, 1800-1900.

9. An index to Ohio documents has been prepared by the Secretary of State, the Carnegie Institution, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

10. Existing Ohio law can be found in the Constitution, *Page and Adams' Annotated Code*, the *Statutes at Large*.

11. Government publications can be purchased from congressmen, the issuing office, the Superintendent of Documents.

12. The *Survey of Current Business* is issued by the Census Bureau, Babson, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

13. Hearings of congressional committees are indexed in *Document Index*, *New York Times Index*, *Monthly Catalogue of Public Documents*.

14. Recent English periodicals are indexed in the *Subject Index*, *Poole's Index*, *Magazine Subject Index*.

15. The income statement of the Columbus Oil and Securities Company is found in the *Ohio Blue Book*, the *Columbus Directory*, *Moody's Manual*.

16. Statistics concerning the amount of money received by the Federal government in income taxes is found in *Statesmen's Year Book*, *Congressional Record*, *Statistical Abstract*.

17. Call numbers for library books are found on catalog cards, in *Cumulative Book Index*, by asking reference librarians.

18. The *Document Catalog* lists municipal publications, state publications, federal publications.

19. The *Congressional Record* is issued daily, weekly, monthly.

20. Detailed statistics of imports and exports are found in *Commerce Reports*, *Navigation laws*, *Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce*.

21. Municipal documents are listed in *American City*, *Municipal Index*, *City Bulletin*.

22. Prices of new books are found in *Cumulative Book Index*, card catalog, *American Year Book*.

23. The *Congressional Record* index gives texts of bills, references to speeches, biographies of congressmen.

24. *Public Affairs Information Service* is issued by Ohio State University, the Federal government, H. W. Wilson Company.

25. 109 O. L. 105 means page 105 of volume 109 Ohio laws, or page 109 of volume 105 Ohio laws.

The results of the examination were very interesting. No one answered all the questions correctly. The largest number of questions missed by a single individual was ten, so all of the forty-two students answered fifteen or more questions correctly. One student said the Britannica is strongest on American topics; another thinks the Document Catalog indexes state publications; and a third one secures his call numbers for books from the reference librarians! Questions 9 and 23 were missed the most times, the general guess being that the Secretary of State issues an index to Ohio documents and the Index to the Congressional Record contains the texts of bills. Question 14 was missed many times, due to confusion between the *Subject Index* and the *Magazine Subject Index*. Careful distinction was not drawn between Page and Adams' Annotated Ohio Code and the Statutes at Large. The card catalog came in for its share of confusion in the difference between subject, title and author entries.

The method of scoring such an examination is to subtract the number of incorrect answers from the number of correct answers, and the result is the grade on the examination. In case a student answered twenty questions correctly and missed five, his grade was fifteen.

It is interesting to note the effect of guessing in such an examination. The facts are that any one can guess half the questions correctly. If there are twenty questions in an examination, and they are answered by guessing, the result would be ten correct and ten wrong. Subtract the incorrect from the correct, and the result is nothing. If in the same examination, a student answered ten questions correctly, and guessed on the other ten, he would have fifteen correct, five wrong, and his grade would be ten, which is the same as he would have received without attempting to guess. The examination therefore indicates exactly the information in the student's mind.

Needless to say, this style of examination needs refining, and some of the weaknesses found in its initial test will be remedied the next time it is used. The chief one pointed out by the Department of Psychology was the need for four alternatives, instead of three. It seemed to the compiler of this set of questions that sufficient mental labor has been performed in getting

three alternatives, but now a fourth must be added!

CHARLES WELLS REEDER,
Reference Librarian.

Ohio State University Library.

Photographically Reproduced Books in American Libraries

A COMMITTEE of the Bibliographical Society of America was appointed at a recent meeting for the purpose of collecting information as to the location of photographically reproduced books and manuscripts in American libraries. This Committee is anxious to secure the co-operation of librarians and others in its effort to locate information and to present the same in some systematic form. It begs therefore to offer the following suggestions:

I. Libraries and other institutions which have photographic reproductions of manuscripts and rare books (in whole or in part), are asked to prepare an entry for same and send it to the Card Division of the Library of Congress. The entries should adhere to the rules adopted by the American and British Library Associations and published in 1908. A note should be added giving the location of the original from which the photographic copy was made.

II. The Library of Congress will print and distribute these entries under the rules governing its other printed cards and will place copies in the various depository catalogs.

III. Libraries which do not have the Library of Congress depository catalog or would like a separate set of these cards, are requested to file their subscriptions with the Library of Congress Card Division.

The Committee is unable to say at this stage whether or not the entries thus printed on cards, may be later issued in book form. Should the support received from institutions or individuals be sufficient to warrant it, steps will likely be taken later on to publish a census or union list which shall aim to give information in regard to location of photographs of manuscripts and book rarities in this country, supplementing therefore the Census of Fifteenth Century books previously published by the Society.

On behalf of the Committee,

J. C. M. HANSON.

WANTED

Copies of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 1 and 15, 1922 and for August 1921 are wanted by the publication office. Twenty-five cents a copy will be paid for copies in good condition. Please write name and address of sender on the wrapper.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1922



IN view of the provisions on the free list which are not likely to be altered, libraries are not much concerned with tariff duties, except as they affect the price of books which may be purchased here. The Senate decision to retain the duty on books at fifteen per cent, except that books of American authorship are to be raised to twenty-five per cent, reflects in the exception the fear of the Typographical Unions, who seem potent if not omnipotent in politics, that publishers will print editions abroad, should the manufacturing provision of the copyright bill be repealed. It was alleged by the printers that this had been done already, but no evidence can be found to support the statement and it is scarcely probable that this course will be taken, in any event. The item of real importance to libraries, and even more to private collectors, whose collections are apt to find their final place in libraries, is a provision in the House Bill that books more than twenty years old, otherwise not dutiable, should pay duty at their full value if rebound within twenty years. Senator Lodge, who has truly acted as the scholar in politics with reference to the book tariff, has taken the position that the duty on such books should be confined to the cost of the binding and should be at the rate provided for binding, and this contention is happily likely to prevail in conference. Of course, no prophesy can be made as to what will happen to a tariff bill in conference between Senate and House, and doubtless the A. L. A. Committee will be on the watch to prevent any retrogression in the liberal provisions for libraries.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE Treasury Department has not yet withdrawn the foolish revival of a discarded ruling, made apparently under the direction of a government official, who has since resigned, because he had also antiquated notions as to how government offices should be filled and administered. Mr. John Macrae, for the National Association of Book Publishers, had done libraries as well as the book-trade service in obtaining a suspension until September 15th of the ruling that the imprint "London" or "Leipzig" is not sufficient evidence that a book was made in England or Germany, and the further absurdity that a rubber stamp cannot be used because such an imprint can be erased. As a result, importation for libraries held up in the Custom Houses have been or will be released. Meantime a hearing has been asked for

and librarians individually, as well as collectively thru the A. L. A. Committee, should endeavor to illuminate the Treasury officials as to the uselessness and embarrassment of this ruling, as Mr. Bishop points out elsewhere. The situation created by such a ruling would, indeed, be worse for libraries than for the book-trade, for while publishers and booksellers are chiefly interested in current publications on which the required "Printed in Great Britain" can be printed, libraries must continue to buy books of earlier years on which no such legend can be printed—an *impasse* indeed.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE death of Mrs. Melvil Dewey after long illness loses to us another of the lessening remnant of the men and women who took part thru the Conference of 1876 in the founding of the American Library Association. Miss Annie Godfrey, then librarian of Wellesley College, was one of the few women librarians participating in that Conference, and her marriage with Mr. Dewey was one of the first of the several marriages within the A. L. A. In her calm and gentle way she had continued her interest in libraries ever since, and she shared the enthusiasm of her husband also in respect to spelling reform to the extent that for some time she signed her name Ani Dui. Miss Mathews, on her bed of illness at Lynn, is now the only woman survivor from the '76 Conference. Of the seven men survivors, Mr. Peoples, retired from the New York Mercantile Library, tho he regained some sight, remains very ill in his country resting place, and Mr. Van Name of Yale is in happier retirement, wintering in Florida. Mr. Evans is still presumably at work at Rogers Park near Chicago in continuing his great bibliography. Mr. Griffin, at the Library of Congress, and Mr. Foster, at the Providence Public Library, are continuing their good work into their eighth decade. There still remain two of the three who planned for the A. L. A. by taking the initiative for the 1876 Conference, Mr. Dewey, still interested in the library cause as his continuing of D. C. and his presence at the Swampscott Conference indicate, and the present writer, still endeavoring to do his bit toward library progress as an unprofessional, hopefully desirous to live long enough to see this country admitted to that family of nations known as the International Copyright Union and to participate in the half century celebration of the A. L. A. in 1926.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

VERMONT DISTRICT MEETINGS

TWELVE district meetings were held, jointly by the Library Association and the Library Commission during May and June at the following libraries: Middlebury, Wallingford, North Bennington, Townshend, Brandon, Shelburne, Essex Junction, White River Junction, Washington, St. Johnsbury, Newport and Swanton. The attendance at the various meetings averaged sixteen.

The same general program was carried out for all the meetings. An exhibit of the aids in book selection, such as the *Booklist*, the New York State Library's "Buying List of Books for Small Libraries," and the annual "Best Books," "The Children's Catalog," "Children's Books for First Purchase" and others, served as an introduction to an informal discussion of the most useful aids from the point of view of the small library. A talk on mending supplies, and a mending demonstration given by the V. L. A. president, Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, and by Mrs. Helen M. Richards evoked much interest. Book reviews were given, based on a list containing two dozen recent books, altho the discussions were by no means limited to these, which served merely as a point of departure.

Supplies for a simplified Newark charging system were at hand and were explained to any who were interested in installing a new charging system. Publicity posters, library posters, a Children's Book Week poster, a Book Review Bulletin, and movie slides advertising the library were used as samples of library publicity material. The librarians who had observed Children's Book Week told what they had done, and the helps available from the Children's Book Week Committee, were discussed.

The new bookwagon began its public career in the Vermont library world at the Essex Junction meeting, carrying books, supplies, exhibit material and two passengers. It was also used for the meetings at White River Junction, Washington and St. Johnsbury.

JULIA CARTER, *Commission Secretary.*

LIBRARY ART CLUB

ON entering its twenty-fifth year the Library Art Club has a membership of seventy-three. The report of the 1922 annual meeting just published shows that the seventy-three exhibits in circulation for the year 1921-22 were circulated 801 times at a cost of \$425 which is met by the \$6 membership dues (\$5 for branch-

es). The 239 sets of pictures have now practically made the round of the Club.

Officers for the year 1922-23 are: President, Alice G. Chandler, Lancaster, Mass.; vice-presidents, Charles F. D. Belden, Boston, and Mabel Temple, North Adams; secretary, Beatrice E. Kelliher, Indian Orchard; and treasurer, Joseph L. Harrison, Northampton.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the New York State Library Association will be held at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, N. Y., September 11-16 with headquarters at the Hotel Westminster. The theme of the meeting is the public library in the service of education. Speakers include Drs. W. A. Howe and Robert P. Hill of the State Education Department whose subjects are "The Public Library and Health Education" and "Adult Education: The Workers Educational Movement," respectively; Charles W. Spencer, librarian of the Colgate University, "The Library's Part in Political Education"; Augustus H. Shearer of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, "The Public Library and Local History"; Frank B. Gilbert, Deputy Commissioner of Education, "The Education System of New York State"; James I. Wyer, Ellen F. Chamberlayne, Walter L. Brown, Sherman Williams, Burgess Johnston and Ruth Sawyer (Mrs. Albert C. Durand.)

Round Trip excursion rates are offered by the New York Central Railroad at the following rates: Buffalo \$16.26, Rochester \$12.31, Syracuse \$7.67, Albany \$12.98, Utica \$7.53, New York \$21.19. These rates permit stopover at all points en route and are limited for return till October 31. Applications should be made to C. M. Burt, chairman, Trunk Line Passage Association, 143 Liberty Street, New York.

The proceeds of a rummage sale will be given to the N. Y. L. A. Scholarship Fund. For the sale which will be held during the entire week of the convention each librarian is asked to bring from the local library two or more suitable books.

Rates at the Hotel Westminster, which accommodates 300 guests, are: For board and room without bath \$4 per day per person; with bath \$5. No single rooms are available; and as we go to press comes word that all rooms with bath have been reserved.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

New Bedford. The seventieth year of the New Bedford Free Public Library was marked by a circulation exceeding half a million. In all 543,739 adult and juvenile books were loaned, or more than 4½ per capita of population (129,733). The picture collection, now including more than 52,000 pieces, was used to the extent of 95,000 circulation. Civic, patriotic, literary and educational societies used the library rooms available for public meetings more than ever before, so that five hundred were held during the year, and on one day six different meetings. Library funds alone did not increase. Expenditures for salaries and wages were \$50,082; for books, periodicals and binding, \$11,632.

NEW YORK

New York. The Library of the Metropolitan Museum of art has received seven hundred fifty-three valuable volumes on ancient art, architecture and sculpture and many important art periodicals, the gift of Pierre Le Brun.

Teachers College is to be enlarged by the addition of a new library building and power plant. This building will be located on 120th Street, with a frontage of about two hundred feet east of the present Teachers College. The library itself will have a depth of seventy feet, and will be six stories in height above the street, with a lofty tower to dominate the entire group.

In the two lower floors of the new building will be installed the executive offices of the College. The four upper floors will contain reference, reading, and seminar rooms. A book stack to include the present needs of the library building with expansion for many years to come occupies the tower over the lofty main entrance hall. The storage capacity of stacks is 250,000 volumes, and reading rooms will shelve 25,000 and the basement 75,000. Each of the four large reading rooms will have a seating capacity for two hundred and fifty readers.

The new building will be built in Gothic style to harmonize with the adjacent buildings and the material will be brown stone trim and brick facing. The building, which will cost over a million dollars, will be completed by the fall of 1923. The architects are Allen & Collens of Boston, who designed the Theological Seminary group adjacent to the College

INDIANA

Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Public Library records notable accomplishments for the year ending June 30th. It circulated 1,191,980 books—an increase of 34 per cent, as well as 32,958 pictures, 1580 clippings, 254 maps, 1540 lantern slides and 3244 records; registered 22,793 new readers bringing the total of borrowers up to 79,992; established 2 new branch libraries—one being for colored people, 5 new school deposit stations for school and neighborhood use and the tri-weekly book wagon service in the wards of the City Hospital and at Robert Long Hospital; answered 62,443 reference questions, cataloged 52,883 books, held 801 story hours for 40,556 children, obtained 1677 publicity items, trained 13 staff members, organized the beginning of a technical collection, maintained booths at the National Flower Show and the Indianapolis Health Exposition resulting in several new registrations, received over 52 gifts including many rare and valuable books, pamphlets, magazines, sheet music, maps, pictures and posters.

Gary. The outstanding features of Louis J. Bailey's thirteenth and last annual report of the Gary Public Library, are the opening of a branch library at Chesterton and extension of service to Westchester township. The circulation of books increased from 418,155 in 1920 to 520,496 in 1921, but was successfully handled by an augmented staff. The circulation of pictures and music rolls also increased, and the rental library of fiction returned \$180. The special collection of city directories was kept up by R. L. Polk Company. With a book stock of 90,000 volumes, the library serves a population of 66,518. In 1921 its receipts were \$90,088, of which \$24,043 was spent for books, periodicals and binding, nearly equalling the salary roll of \$25,082.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. In the August LIBRARY JOURNAL we placed the new building for the University of Minnesota in St. Paul instead of in Minneapolis where the main campus of the University is situated. The agricultural department is in St. Paul.

OREGON

The Dalles. The circulation of 76,396 books from all agencies of the Wasco County Library in 1921, representing an increase of 15 per cent over 1920 and 35 per cent over 1919, was in a

large degree a victory over adverse physical circumstances. The area to be covered is 2,340 square miles of mountainous country. The farthest branch is 92 miles distant, and there is railroad service to only five library stations, so that supervision of branches and stations must be made by the county librarian, Flora F. Carr, by use of machine transportation. The library, moreover, does not own its own car.

The Central Library in The Dalles circulated 48,792 books, and 14,333 were borrowed from the branches at Antelope, Dufur, Mosier, and Tygh Valley; 4,404 from the fifteen stations scattered thruout the county in stores, post offices, and homes; 5,017 from the stations in the public schools in The Dalles and 3,850 from those in the county schools. The leading centers in the county have all been provided with branches and stations, and more neighborhood libraries will be the next to receive attention. The expenditures of thirteen months, December, 1920, thru December, 1921, were \$10,177, including \$2,673 for books, periodicals and binding, and \$4,362 in salaries.

WASHINGTON

Seattle. A large increase in the circulation of books, a decrease in the funds available for maintenance and the erection of a new branch building with Carnegie funds are featured in the 1921 report of the Seattle Public Library. Books loaned for home use numbered 2,097,858, or fifteen per cent over that for 1920 and represents a circulation of six and one half books per capita. Business depression caused a slump in tax receipts and the library was forced to operate with a slightly smaller staff and with a smaller book fund.

The Fremont branch building was completed at a cost of \$35,000. Seattle now has eight branches in permanent buildings. Two hospitals were provided with regular library service. City firemen and steamship officers are two other classes who find it difficult to come to the library so the library goes to them. Deposit stations are maintained in twenty-three fire stations and in the Admiral Line Officers' Club.

Service to the blind took a tremendous stride in 1921 when a union list of all books for the blind in the Northwest libraries was commenced by a committee of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Since 1910 the number of books loaned for home use has increased 225 per cent while the library's appropriation has increased only 120 per cent. In 1921 the total amount received from the city was \$286,887 of which \$212,068 was spent for salaries and \$48,958 for books, periodicals and binding. All of these amounts

are somewhat reduced for 1922. The library contains 348,146 volumes.

The report shows a departure from the practice of former years of issuing an elaborate report. It contains only eight pages and the page size has been reduced. A large edition will be printed for local distribution and from this edition most of the statistical tables will be dropped, leaving only a few pages of popularly written text with a picture of the new branch and a chart showing gains in circulation.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. Announcement of the anonymous gift to Occidental College of a new library building has been made by the president of the College. According to the *Los Angeles Express* the building is to be modeled on the lines of the library at Brown University. The work has begun.

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland. The history of the Auckland Public Library and Art Gallery is sketched by John Barr in his "History of Auckland" just published by Whitcombe and Toombs. The Mechanics Institute of the City had fallen on evil days and the City Council acquired the premises in 1880. Two years after the founding of the public library the offer of a considerable collection of books and pictures belonging to Sir George Grey influenced the Council in its decision to erect a new building. The foundation stone was laid in 1885 and the library opened in March 1887. The growth of the library and gallery has been rapid. At its inception the stock consisted of some 6,000 volumes, the majority of which were acquired from the Provincial Council Library. At the opening of the new building the collection numbered 15,000 volumes. During the next ten years valuable gifts were received so that "the library obtained what is perhaps an unique position among municipal libraries thruout the world. . . Among the 15,000 volumes which Sir George Grey presented are many rare early manuscripts, some being illuminated, a valuable array of incunabula including three Caxtons, and a number of literary treasures among which the First, Second and Fourth Folios of Shakespeare are worthy of special mention." Other valuable bequests to the library include the J. T. Mackelvie collection, the McKechnie collection, the Fred Shaw collection, and the Henry Shaw collection, the last mentioned of which runs on somewhat similar lines to those of the Grey collection and contains many oriental and other manuscripts, fifteenth and sixteenth century printed books, and a fine collection in general literature.

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The collection of data for this reference book has occupied over two years, and the finished volume contains a vast amount of valuable information in regard to the personal and professional records of Engineers whose past achievements and present activities form the most constructive factor of modern progress. Most of this information is nowhere else readily accessible. All of it is up to date, as every record in the book was, within a few months prior to publication, submitted to its subject for approval or correction.

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No question of payment or subscription has influenced in any way the inclusion of any engineer's record. It is a book of reference and not a write-up scheme. There are no advertisements in this edition, and

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BEAL, Marjorie, 1913 C. P., has given up her position as librarian of the Oneida Public Library to become librarian of Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.

BUVENS, Margaret, 1919 R., succeeds Bessie G. Frost, 1921 R., as librarian of the Citrus Experiment Station of the University of California at Riverside. Mrs. Frost has joined the staff of the Carlton College Library at Northfield, Minn.

DAVIS, Gertrude, 1920 S., appointed librarian of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.

DEWEY, Annie Godfrey (Mrs. Melvil Dewey) died suddenly at the Lake Placid Club on August 3rd. A pioneer in many fields, Mrs. Dewey was the first librarian of Wellesley College and attended the first A. L. A. conference at Philadelphia in 1876.

DICKSON, Lillian L., for the past year acting librarian, and for thirteen years on the staff of the Riverside Public Library, has resigned to become librarian of Park College, Parksville, Mo., beginning September first.

DIESCHER, Irma E., 1916 C. P., appointed supervisor of story-telling, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and instructor in the Carnegie Library School.

EVANS, Alice G., librarian of the Decatur (Ill.) Public Library since its foundation forty-seven years ago, received one more mark of appreciation when the branch library opened on July 21, was named in her honor. Mrs. Evans attended her twenty-seventh consecutive A. L. A. conference at Detroit which is probably

a record in conference going, tho there are still eight members of the Association who have attended more Conferences.

FOERSTER, Robert F., for twelve years a lecturer at Harvard on social ethics, and director of the Social Research Council of Boston, has been appointed professor of economics at Princeton University in charge of the library of industrial relations about to be established by gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who will provide \$12,000 yearly for five years.

GLOVER, Abbie G., 1917 S., has resigned from the Women's Educational and Industrial Union Library, Boston, to join the staff of the Insurance Library, Boston.

HASSE, Adelaide R., appointed a member of the Agricultural History Society's Committee on Participation in the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia. The chairman of the Committee is Dr. Rodney H. True.

HENNING, Ruth, 1920 S., appointed assistant librarian of the Minnesota State Teachers College, Moorehead, (Minn.).

HIGGINS, Alice G., 1906 S., since 1917 classifier and executive assistant at the Boston Athenaeum, appointed instructor, Library School of the New York Public Library. Miss Higgins served as a children's librarian at the Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library at the 1908 to 1911; in a similar capacity at the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library from 1911 to 1913; as assistant to the Supervisor of Work with Children at the New York Public Library from 1913 to 1914; and as special assistant at the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library from 1914 to 1917, during which time she was also instructor in the Simmons summer school.

JACKSON, Margaret, 1915, N. Y. P. L., instructor at the Library School of the New York Public Library, appointed librarian of the Hempstead (L. I.) Public Library. Miss Jackson will retain her connection with the Library School as a lecturer, coming from time to time to meet appointments in the junior book selection course. Her place will be taken by Alice G. Higgins, classifier and executive assistant at the Boston Athenaeum.

MORSE, Stella, 1920 S., has left the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library, to become assistant librarian of the Schenley High School, Pittsburgh.

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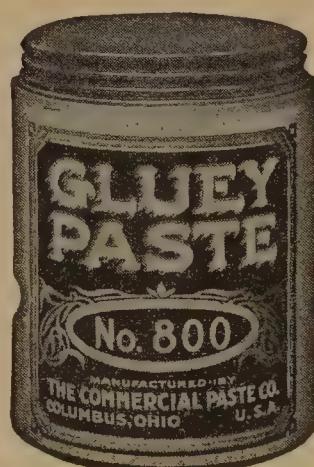


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PERKINS, Madeline E., of the Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library has been awarded the Staff Association's scholarship which will enable her to take the course of the Library School of the New York Public Library.

ROBBINS, Mary E., in charge of library instruction at the Rhode Island College of Education, and formerly associate director of the Carnegie Library School of Atlanta and director of the Simmons College School of Library Science, has been appointed assistant librarian and professor of library science at Syracuse University.

WARD, Langdon L., supervisor of branches of Boston Public Library died on August 15th after a brief illness. Mr. Ward entered the service of the library in 1896 and two years later was made supervisor of branches. During his twenty-four years incumbency four new independent branch buildings were erected and three branches in municipal buildings added.

WHEELOCK, Mary E., supervisor of binding at the Des Moines (Ia.) Public Library, has resigned to occupy a similar position in the Cleveland Public Library.

Appointments of members of the class of 1922 of the Riverside (Calif.) Library Service School have been made as follows: Zella Ditzler, cataloger, Redlands (Calif.) Public Library; Mary Forrest, assistant, University of Southern California Library, Los Angeles; Julia Heath, assistant, Pomona (Calif.) Public Library; Cora E. Wise, librarian of the Southern Sierras Power Company, succeeding Amy Johnson; Jean Woodruff, cataloger of the Perris (Calif.) Union High School Library; Hazel Schultz assistant, Medical School and Hospital Library, University of California, San Francisco, succeeding Helen Mason, 1918 R., who will spend a year in travel and study.

Recent changes among Illinois librarians include the following: Lena Adams, 1922 W. R., becomes librarian of the Hoopeston Public Library; Vilda Beem resigns the Marion librarianship to succeed Vera Snook who leaves Ottawa to become county librarian at Libby, Mont.; Grace Walker who resigns the charge of the Kankakee Public Library to become reference librarian at the State Library is succeeded by Dorothy Brown; Gertrude Andrews who joins the staff of the State Normal University is succeeded at the Morris Public Library by Catherine Volker of Sapulpa, Okla.; Helen Welch has been appointed librarian at Highland Park; and Anna Whitmack librarian of the Argosy Summit Library.

Students of the class of 1922 of the Carnegie Library Schools, Pittsburgh, have received appointments as follows: Ruth C. Belding, reference assistant, Public Library, Canton, Ohio; E. Lenore Casford, assistant, School Department, and Johanna E. Dresel, children's librarian, Library Association of Portland, Ore.; Florence Ewing, librarian, New Brighton, Pa.; Mary E. Foster, children's librarian, Birmingham, Ala.; Inez C. Haskins, and Margaret Hickson, children's librarians, Public Library, Seattle, Washington; A. Raye Hoofnagle, children's librarian, Public Library, Allentown, Pa.; Ruth A. Howe, cataloger, Public Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Emily Jane McNary, librarian, School of Dentistry, University of Pittsburgh; Gertrude E. Marsh, children's librarian, Public Library, Danbury, Conn.; Rose C. Pickering, first assistant, Wylie Avenue Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Margaret M. Reid, Rose L. Griffith, Alice McCann, and Elizabeth Nesbit, assistants, Children's Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Marion W. Thompson, children's librarian, Public Library, Everett, Wash.; Florence I. Wilson, librarian, Junior High School Library, Lakewood, Ohio.

For School Librarians

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have read with interest the letter on page 658 of your August number from the Children's Librarian. Permit me to call to the attention of all who may be or ought to be interested that the "Graded List of Books for Children," compiled by the N. E. A. and published this summer by the A. L. A. is planned to meet just such requests.

We are hoping that librarians will help the A. L. A. to obtain for this book a very wide distribution among teachers. It is more than a list, more than a useful tool, it is excellent propaganda for the school library idea.

CARL H. MILAN, *Secretary, A. L. A.*

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CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Several series of French documents for sale at the Imprimerie Nationale have been exhausted by recent American orders. Librarians desiring to purchase any of the publications still available should secure the "Catalogue des Publications en Vente a l'Imprimerie Nationale," 87 rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris. W. D. J.

"School Library Management," by Martha Wilson, librarian of the Lincoln Library of Springfield, Ill., has now reached a third revised and enlarged edition incorporating suggestions from many sources, especially from articles written by Mary E. Hall and from C. C. Certain's Standardization Report.

The price is 85c. (H. W. Wilson Co.).

"Branch Libraries in School Buildings" is the title of the July *Bulletin* of the St. Louis Public Library. This is a 32-page summary of material gathered by eight members of the staff desiring to qualify for appointment as department heads or branch librarians. One of the reports, that of Antoinette Douglas, appeared nearly in full in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15.

The first part of a supplement to the "Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Maps and Drawings in the British Museum (Natural History)" has just been printed. This part which covers the first nine letters of the alphabet forms Volume VI. of the Natural History Series, all of which has been prepared by B. B. Woodward. Extension addenda and corrigenda to 10 Vols. I. and II. (A—Hooker) form a 48-page supplement to this volume.

Recent publications of the New York Public Library, reprinted from the *Bulletin* are: The Spalding Baseball Collection, 20c.; Letters of E. A. Pole from G. W. Eveleth edited by T. A. Mabbott, 15c.; Handspinning and Handweaving: a list of reference compiled by William B. Gamble, 15c.; Timothy Dexter and His Pickle for the Knowing Ones, 15c.; The Beadle Collection of Dime Novels, which appeared in the July *Bulletin* will shortly be ready for distribution.

The Faculty of Law of the University of Paris has inaugurated a *Bulletin de Documentation Legislatrice et Sociale*, the first number of which is a union list of serials relating to law and the social sciences currently received in twenty-nine different libraries in Paris. It lists some one thousand five hundred titles, of which about one hundred and fifty come from the United

States. Number 2, which is of more than local value, is a summary of the principal laws and regulations published in the *Journal Officiel* from January 1 to April 30. It is planned to continue this.

A supplement to the "Catalogue of the Dante Collection Presented by Willard Fiske" containing additions made from 1898 to 1920, just issued by Cornell University Library, is the work of Mary Fowler, curator of the Dante and Petrarch collections from 1907 to 1920, and compiler of the Petrarch collection Catalogue of 1916. Between 1900, when the second volume of Theodore Wesley Koch's Catalogue was published, and the Sexcentenary year, the collection increased from 7000 to 8375 volumes. "The form of the supplement is, naturally, that of the original catalogue, deviations being due to accident rather than a purpose to amend" (Preface).

The *New Statesman* (London) in its July 1 issue, has a leading article "The Use of Public Libraries." The writer maintains that it is a worse mistake to exclude second-rate fiction from its shelves than it would be to fill them with it. Much space is devoted to the hooking up of the library with the work of the Workers Educational Association. There is also a plea for enlarging the unit area of library service, on the ground that a half dozen had services are no substitute for one good service, when one good service may be obtained by combining the efforts of half a dozen struggling institutions. With reference to the movement that libraries be placed under the educational authority, the writer believes that while it is not desirable at the present time sooner or later that will be the result.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued two new numbers, namely, nos. 2 and 4, in its mimeographed series of Bibliographical Contributions. No. 2 is "A Checklist of Publications of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations on the Subject of Plant Pathology, 1876-1920." This list was prepared in the Bureau of Plant Industry library by Eunice R. Oberly, librarian, and Jessie M. Allen, assistant librarian, being completed by the latter after Miss Oberly's death. It contains 179 pages and gives a general survey of the work in the various stations on plant pathology as shown in their publications. No. 4 is an annotated "Bibliography on the Preserva-

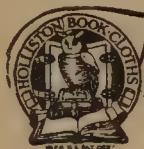
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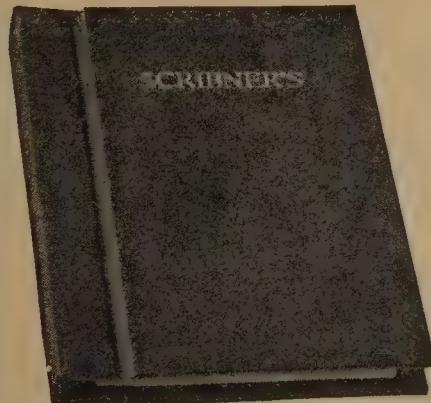
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tion of fruits and vegetables in transit and Storage." It consists of 78 pages and was prepared by Katherine G. Rice in the library of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates (now the Bureau of Agricultural Economics).

"A Valuable Suggestion" by Louise Hunt in the *American Federationist* for August is a plea for the building up of a large reference collection on labor economics and sociology, with particular reference to the need of it to organized labor and to those interested in the whole labor problem. Reference is made to the existing resources in and around New York on this subject at the present time, and attention is directed to the fact that a contribution of only twenty-five cents a year from each member of organized labor in and around New York city would give an annual budget for a labor library of over \$2,000. Attention is called especially to the library started by a subsidy from Ernest Solvay and built up by the Belgian Labor party since 1911.

It is suggested that a separate building which could be made more or less self-supporting in New York city to provide office space to rent to labor organizations, etc., something like the engineering society building with its library, would be a most worthy undertaking.

"Why Do we Have Librarians," by E. V. Wilcox in the June *Harvard Graduates Magazine* is written largely from the point of view of one who works in a reference or a special library, and emphasizes particularly the lack of definite statement on the part of users of the library as to what they really want to know when they come for information to the librarian. Much attention is given to the kind of information that is called for in the departmental libraries at Washington. The following paragraph is of particular interest:

"All this means merely using the available libraries by making the librarians full-fledged staff workers in whatever organization they are serving. The business man with his special library has shown us how to do the trick. But in the Government departments the libraries, instead of being considered an integral part of the working organization, are thought of as a sort of overhead charge along with the janitor service, the water-coolers, and the oval flower-beds. And many of the workers in these departments are so unfamiliar with their own library and so embarrassed in the presence of unveiled books that 'they choke to death and die with the secret in them' rather than tell the librarian what they want."

"The Act of Incorporation and Journal of the Board of Trustees, 1802-1805" of the Town of Detroit, recently printed under authority of the Common Council of Detroit, was prepared for publication by the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library. The trans-

cription includes, says Historiographer Clarence M. Burton in his introduction, the first charter granted to Detroit by the General Assembly of the Northwest Territory to Chillicothe, January 18, 1802, together with the proceedings of the council that was appointed and elected under that charter. These proceedings extend from 1802 until the organization of the Territory of Michigan in 1805, ending abruptly in June, 1805, a few days before the great fire that destroyed the village and most of its contents. So far as is known, however, none of the official records of the place were burned. The Journal and the copy of the Act of Incorporation occupy about eighty-six pages in an ordinary notebook of the period, thirteen inches long by eight in width and less than three-quarters of an inch thick, now in the Burton Historical Collection. The transcription follows as closely as typographical limitations allow the characteristics of the original.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Sept. 11-16. At Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands. Annual meeting of the New York Library Association.
- Sept.—(Probably about the middle of the month). At Duluth. Annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association.
- Sept. 27-29. At Fort Collins. Thirty-third annual meeting of the Colorado Library Association.
- Oct. Second week. In Milwaukee. Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.
- Oct. 12-14. At Yankton, S. D. meeting of the South Dakota Library Association following a three days institute for untrained librarians.
- Oct. 17-19. In St. Joseph. Joint meeting of the Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri library associations.
- Oct. 18-19. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association.
- October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.
- Oct.—At Signal Mountain, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Joint meeting of southeastern state library associations.
- Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.
- Oct. 25-27. At Austin. Annual meeting of the Texas Library Association. Dorothy Amann, S. M. University, Dallas, president.
- Nov. 15-17. In Indianapolis. Annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association and of the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

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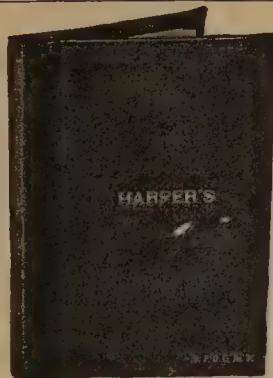
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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

Bergen Public Library. *Katalog over Aarstad Filial*, 1922. Bergen: N. Nilssen and Son. 125 p. pap.

Rice, O. S., and Irene Newman. *List of books for school libraries in the state of Wisconsin 1922-1924*. Madison: John Callahan, State Superintendent. 94 p. pap.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AFRICA, SOUTH

Blumhagen, H. . . . *Südafrica (unter Einschluss von Südwestafrica)*. . . . Mit einer Übersichtskarte. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen. 5 p. bibl.

AGRICULTURE

Massachusetts Agricultural College. Extension Service. A selected list of references for fruit growers. Amherst, Mass. 2 p. pap. (*Library Leaflet* no. 40—Rev. of no. 31).

—Good references on plant diseases. (No. 41).

—Books on garden design, making, and maintenance. (No. 42).

—Good references for amateur flower growers. (No. 43).

—A list of books on field crops. (No. 44—Rev. of no. 22).

—A list of books on soils and fertilizers. (No. 45—Rev. of no. 18).

ALCHEMY—HISTORY

Redgrove, Herbert S. *Alchemy: ancient and modern*, being a brief account of the alchemistic doctrines, and their relations to mysticism . . . and to recent discoveries in physical science. . . . 2nd and rev. ed. London: W. Rider. Bibl. footnotes.

ARABS

MacMichael, Harold A. *A history of the Arabs in the Sudan; and some account of the people who preceded them and of the tribes inhabiting Darfur*; in 2 v. Macmillan. 9 p. bibl. O. \$30.

ARBITRATION, INTERNATIONAL

Bevilaqua, Clovis. *Projet d'organisation d'une cour permanente de justice internationale*. Rio de Janeiro: Impr. Besnard Frères. Bibl. footnotes.

AUSTRALIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Heaton, Herbert. *Modern economic history with special reference to Australia*. Adelaide: Workers' Educational Assn. of South Australia. Bibls. at end of chapters. (W. E. A. ser. no. 5).

BIOGRAPHY

Shaw, Charles B. *A reading list of biographies*. Greensboro: North Carolina College for Women. 117 p. pap. (Extension bull., v. 1, no. 2).

See also SCIENTISTS

CHEMISTRY—HISTORY. See ALCHEMY—HISTORY

COAL MINES AND MINING

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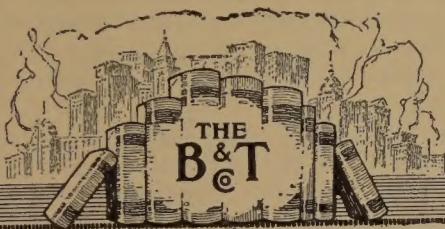
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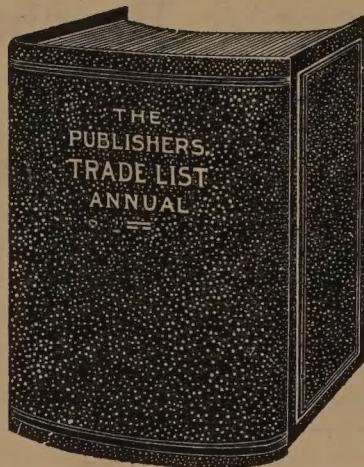
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